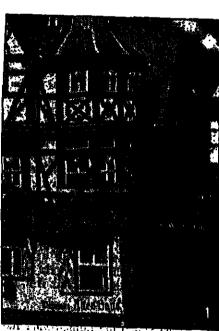
Routes to tour in Germany

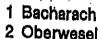
The Rheingold Route

German roads will get you there - to the Rhine, say, where it flows deep in the valley and is at its most beautiful. Castles perched on top of what, at times, are: steep cliffs are a reminder that even in the Middle Ages the Rhine was of great importance as a waterway. To this day barges chug up and down the river with their cargoes. For those who are in more of a hurry the going is faster on the autobahn that runs alongside the river. But from Koblenz to

Bingen you must take the Rheingold Route along the left bank and see twice as much of the landscape. Take the chairlift in Boppard and enjoy an even better view. Stay the night at Rheinfels Castle in St Goar with its view of the Lorelev Rock on the other side. And stroll round the romantic wine village of Bacharach.

Visit Germany and let the Rheingold Route be your

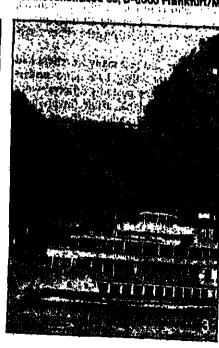


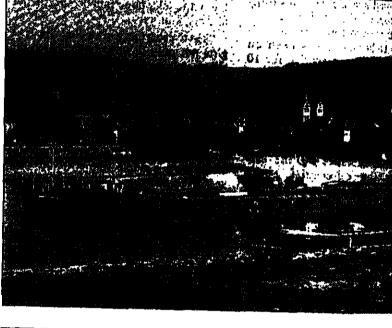


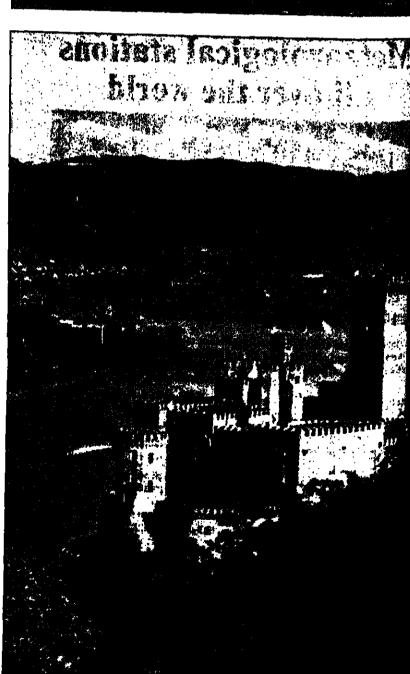
- 3 The Loreley Rock
- 4 Boppard
- 5 Stolzenfels Castle

DEUTSCHE ZENTRALE FÜR TOURISMUS EV









The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

ISSN 0016-8858

Major Bonn policy aim to reduce East-West tension

pcing East-West tension is one of the main aims of Bonn's foreign policy. Chancel-Kohl told the Bundestag in a major policy speech. He understood the security needs il nations including the Soviet Union but said that nothing justified "the overarmant" of the Soviet Union. He did not mention the East Berlin cancellation of the Hor visit to Bonn, and did not respond to CSU calls for a tougher line against East in. He confirmed the principle of a single German citizenship. Boun policy would nue to be based on the Eastern Treaties. Top priority domestically was the battle lest inflation. He announced that the social security system would be overhauled that there would be tax changes to encourage investment. He wants tougher measuo protect the environment. Chancellor Kohl called for a general "moral renewal" aid that the coalition believed in old fashioned values.

he most striking thing about Chancellor Helmut Kohl's policy speech

amburg, 15 May 1983

y-second year - No. 1084 - By air

he repeated calls for united efforts ackling existing problems and the posed, self-confident elucidation of ew government's intentions prowelcome alternative to the of catastrophe spreading within a rity of the population.

he remark made towards the end of aration that "the gateway to the we stands open" was greeted with pis of laughter from the opposition. certainly was a naive-sounding rek in view of the varied problems

148 the Federal Republic. Kel Kohl wasn't just out to inspire

IN THIS ISSUE PA-GERMAN AFFAIRS

ECONOMY government accused saying a lot and doing nothing ings, line closures planned ld to cut huge rail debt

the confidence of the population in general or the business world in particu-

It's part of his nature to be confident and see the silver lining behind dark

saying commonly used by Konrad Adenauer that "the situation has never been

For Kohl, there's still hope even in the most difficult situation.

Never would he be heard uttering the

Who knows - perhaps he is in this respect just the kind of Chancellor the West Germans have been looking for ufter the years of depressed feelings.

There are certain problems in politics which can only then be really dealt with successfully if they are tackled with a certain amount of naive zost and a firm belief that they can be solved.

In this respect, Kohl has greater similarity to Ludwig Erhard than to Konrad Adenauer, and the reaction of the parties in government to Kohl's speech was marked by an almost relieved gratitude for the promises made by the Chancelfor of a better future.

No-one can say after hearing the declaration whether these promises will be

Kohl did not go into the specific details of such promises; some parts of his speech sounded as if he'd deleted those

sections which could have been interpreted as being actual promises and perhaps held against him at a later date. He had more to say on putting the

state of public finances back on to its This is an area where there are likely

to be political difficulties. But the government's solid parliamentary majority means it should be able to take them head on.

Although taxation and similar reliefs were promised for business, these were postponed until a later date with reference to the high level of state indebted-

This would indicate that the stimulating momentum Kohl and his government are hoping to provide for business activities will take a while to emerge.

There is no reproach in the confirmation of the fact that the government declaration had nothing really new to say. about the most serious problem today,

growing unemployment. Kohl's remarks on this point may well provide some encouragement for

Continued on page 3

Vogel, when it was his turn to speak was self assured. His style, his factual androach, his cleverly developed arguments and his apparently unreserved acceptance of his role as leader of the

applause. However Kohl and Vogel have different ideas about what Germany should be like. Vogel's pessimism in the face of what he sees as difficulties and fears and even catastrophies were in contrast to Kohl's get-up-and-go mood of opti-

Vogel feels that Kohl's way of dealing with the problems at hand, reverting to the means used in the past, is wrong. Nevertheless the Bundestag saw a

competent debate. It was carried out with the kind of respect for the opponent that Helmut Schmidt so often failed to give.

(Frankfürter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 5 May 1983)

Speech makes it a real family affair

Helmut Kohl's second government policy speech had no poisonous sting, neither on domestic nor foreign

This does not, however, mean that

The Chancellor certainly marked out a framework for the much promised

The government will be making full use of market economy means to set about solving problems, whether in the fields of economic, financial or social

Market-economy here stands for rewarding achievement and restricting state assistance and intervention.

The government doesn't want to see this misinterpreted as the inevitable result of financial boulenecks.

There is a principle of a regulating policy behind this approach. It's all part of what Helmut Kolil am-

bitfously refers to as the spiritual rene-This consists among other things of the conviction that the society is as

healthy as the sum of its smallest cells, i. e. its families. Kohl is hoping that the family as an institution will provide added momen-

tum for the humanisation of industrial

In his opinion there is no alternative to the family and yet alternatives within

The status of the woman and mother should receive greater respect. Kohl also promised more assistance in matters relating to taxation and insurance.

And yet all this is nothing new, at most confirmation of what Kohl has already said since he was first elected Continued on page 3

ncellor Kohl did not allow his overnment policy declaration to see merely a list of things he wants

I with the emphasis he placed on al issues. Economic and social iseccived the main attention.

Chancellor emphasised in this ect that the government is committless involvement and to the enregement of individual responsibili-solidarity and greater social free-

filine with this, he referred to the reussed how the government could the better of the economic crisis and mitted that there was a long way to

ele made no reference to a the recent Dutes within the coalition. When he loke about the reasons for the disputes

Kohl's priority economic, social issues

- that is the conflict in the relationship between the two German states - he phrased his words in such a way that support was drawn from all parts of the

Limited continuity is the operative expression here. He said that agreements with East Berlin would be developed further but that there must be a balance of give and take.

In referring to the East Bloc, Chancellor Kohl tended to use the phrase "reduction in tension" rather than de-

The Opposition leader, Hans-Jochen

French foreign policy is on the horns of a dilemma: Paris would like to play the part of an independent opposite number to Moscow. So it keeps aloof from Atlantic integration, demonstrates independence and maintains an expensive nuclear deterrent.

But France has realised for years that . were it not for the protection of the Atlantic alliance and for its close ties with America and the Federal Republic of Germany it would be in danger and its claims to independence would seem even more unrealistic.

. In a nutshell, were it not for the US nuclear shield over Western Europe, no matter how thin it might have grown in nuclear terms, no French envoy could possibly sit at the same table as the great powers with any claim to equal

The five-year defence plan just approved by the French Cabinet underlines the dilemma. The foremost target of defence planning for 1984-88 is further reinforcement of France's nuclear force de frappe.

A sixth and seventh strategic nuclear submarine are to be bought and new missiles with the macabre name of Hades are to be commissioned.

Yet modernisation of conventional armour, especially tanks and anti-tank weapons, it to be postponed, while the number of French servicemen is to be

This decision was reached regardless of the express advice of the French government's military advisors. The army C-in-C even resigned in March over the

It certainly seems to contradict what the French Foreign Minister told the National Assembly last July when he drew their attention urgently and in de-tall to the danger of a conventional imbalance in Europe.

Yet the five-year plan is nonetheless in keeping with the French national intorest, while at the time running counter to that of Western Europe, including the Federal Republic of Germany.

A basic conviction shared by Western specialists on security policy and military strategy is that reliance on nuclear weapons must be reduced.

THE BALANCE OF POWER

French dilemma underlined in new defence plan

The crisis in credibility of Western last January M. Mitterrand explained in deterrent strategy centres very much on this point, especially with young peo-

All politicians are well aware that most people would first like to see a drastic negotiated reduction in the number of nuclear weapons. Most, including the French, would agree.

But M. Mitterrand himself has announced that France will only be taking part in nuclear disarmament talks once the superpowers have reduced the edge they enjoy over France.

There could hardly be a less likely prospect. Paris is likelier to build even more nuclear weapons.

In his speech to the Bonn Bundestag

When Mr Andropov returns to his desk in the Kremlin after the May

holidays (May Day and VE Day) he will be confronted with a view of the

world altogether different from the offi-

May Day parades, with pink paper

flowers and organised processions of

factory workers in the capital cities of

Soviet republics painted a picture of

everything being for the best in the best

The unpleasant truth he faces is less a

matter of the continued dissatisfaction

and anti-government demonstrations in

Poland, which amount, among other

things, to a rejection of the Soviet

It is that Moscow ties with the West

have deteriorated to such an extent

since Mr Andropov took over that So-

viet prestige in the Third and Fourth

In resurrecting the classic policy of

containment the United States has un-

deniably contributed toward the current

isolation of the Soviet Union.

World has suffered as a result.

of all possible socialist worlds.

detail why he was keen on close Franco-German cooperation in the sccurity and military sectors.

But many listeners overheard his comment that the two countries' situations were different for historical reusons and that history had not been written by him or by France alone.

That can only have meant that the present situation and the imbalance between France and the Federal Republic was the consequence of a war begun by Germany and won, or partly won, by France. Thus French troops in Berlin are both

a symbol of the past and a pledge for a

America's contribution has doubtless

been decisive, but the anti-Communist.

anti-Soviet policy pursued by President

Reagan is more than a mere flight of

It is an expression of mistrust of the

USSR, its ideology and its aims in

world affairs that is shared by the US

public, and this mistrust has intensified

in Western Europe and the Far East

The West has turned its back on Mos-

cow. Angrily and without the slightest

sign of diplomatic courtesy the Soviet press and Soviet officials are busy tak-

ing countries and governments to task

that used to be regarded as people one

could talk with, such as the British, Ja-

Mr Andropov goes back to wolf Policy aims

of the climate of opinion in the

to face the horrible truth

Washington are to ensure by

But historically significant German reconciliation, the WORLD AFFAIRS Konrad Adenauer and Charles Gaulle, would have feet of clay Spanish premier looks for mon Western European policy. Spanish premier looks for That can hardly be accome means of the philosophy that a help in bid to join EEC

ventional weaponry that Final opportunity of giving nuclear pain's Socialist Prime Minister, Fe-Despite the French President for his country's bid to join the

rances to the contrary, Bonn contrar French forces were to be the fold Chancellor Kohl bluntly that

France and Germany we have set aside egoism, in favour tern European integration.

Walther's many is in the Common Market.

Stuttgarter Zeitung, have many is in the chair at the European immunity. This added importance, al-

ng new lines of approach, such as

wever, just like the economic ex-

Kohl's assurance that Spain could rely on German support in its EEC member-

Germany's turn in the chair ends with the Stuttgart Common Market summit in June. By then neither complex negotiations on finances nor tough customs problems are likely to have been solved.

The Germans have long realised that Spain can hardly be expected to show unbounden commitment to Nato until it derives full benefit from membership of the European Community.

Both Socialist-run France and Toryrun Britain are dragging their feet on this issue. They seem to be keen on European political and economic integration only as long as it costs them noth-

Similar considerations are to blame for the wait-and-see attitude adopted by Italy and Greece. Neither relish the prospect of Spanish competition in the citrus fruit and wine trades.

So neither are unduly keen to see Spain and Portugal as new members, especially as offset payments seem sure be less generous in a 12-member

Spain has great hopes of Germany's chairmanship of the EEC Council of Ministers, especially as after the Stuttgart summit there, can be no ruling out an intermission on accession talks for Spain and Portugal even in Bonna

The next country to chair the Council of Ministers will be Greece, which is in no hurry to see Spain in the EEC.

An additional drawback for Senor Conzaloz is that Spain's membership bid has been coupled with Portugal's,

Portugal's economic problems are even graver than Spain's, and despite Portuguese Socialist Mario Soarcz' victory at the polls he seems sure to have difficulty in forming a government.

Peter Matthes

(Kicler Nachrichten, 4 May 1983)

Family affair

color and of legislation passed

in the Deutschlandpolltik.

USA and to the alliance were not sed by the sometimes unbearable dionalism which was characteristic

played it straight when talking he Soviet Union and the GDR. Me emphasis of the sims and at the ime limitations to German Ostpo-

litik as defined in existing agreements and by a decision by the Federal Constitutional Court is not likely to hurt anyone's feelings.

They are part of the realities, existing at the time of the Brandt and Schmidt

The Chancellor was more insistent about the flexibility the Soviet Union should show at the Geneva talks. He made an offer of cooperation and regular dialogue. La partir de la consecta de la consec

gone this far had it not been for the influence of the FDP. Ground and a man There are certainly no signs of a

Perhaps Kohl himself would not have

change in foreign policies or in the Doutschlandpolitik! and this deserves particular praisons and over the contract The 'Chancellor's 'words' will' soon

have to stand the test of actual political action: at the European summit to be in Stuttgart in June; at the world economic summit in Williamsburg at the end of May; during the Chancellor's visit to Moscow in July, not forgetting the pres-sures of overall economic developments and the effect on the employment situa-

(Kölner Stadt-Anzelger, 5 May 1983)



Madrid seeks a loose alliance with Latin American nations

op-ranking politicians and intellec- Cartagena de las Indias, Colombia, in tuals from Spain, Portugal and 19 Latin American countries have met in Madrid under the heading "Ibero-America: A Gathering in Democracy."

The meeting formed part of an ambitious plan by Spain's Socialist Premier Felipe Gonzalez that may have been prompted by the Socialist International but is very much in keeping with historic precedents.

What he has in mind is the political activation of Ibero-America in the form of a loose alliance along the lines of the Anglo-Saxon world.

While visiting Bonn Senor Gonzalez sais in a interview with Die Welt that the Ibero-American world, and that included Spain and Portugal, had more in common that its Anglo-Saxon counter-

Yet in the concert of world affairs its views held no weight at all when the time came to reach decisions. The aim must be to arrive at neutral and nonaligned status for Latin America.

An example of the influence envisaged was the Contadora conference of Foreign Ministers from Panama, Mexico. Venezuela and Colombia.

They conferred in a bid to prevent Central America from being transformed into the scene of an international political dispute along the lines of Viet-

The bid was triggered by Soviet attempts to extent the communist satellite system to Central America that logically led to the US response en El Salvador and Hondures in contracting

The United States is acting in self-defence and what it sees as its national inest. It will continue to have to do so for as long as no-one takes the regional initiative in Latin America itself.

Contadora, marked, the beginning of such a bid. Together with other coun-tries the four founder-members of what is planned as an informal organisation want to launch a bloc that will consolidate and maintain the independance of

ne region. Spain played a substantial part in arranging for the conference, both the idea and its implementation, by making its diplomatic facilities in the countries concerned available to supervise prepa-

That was exactly what King Juan Carlos of Spain had in mind when, in

1976, he called for Spain and the Ibero-American states to jointly counteract the "reality of external threat and aggression."

Conflicts, he said, must be resolved jointly. That naturally doesn't mean that the new political initiative can forestall each and every revolution or coup, whether left- or right-wing.

The crucial yardstick remains the abuse of a member-country by a foreign nower and satellite status as a possible

utcome of violent change: Spain would prefer not to play sim-

ply the role of an intermediary in this

That would amount to an admission that it is merely an outsider.

Spain would like to be of both Europe and America, closely linked by emotional and blood ties with the Ibero-American countries. It sees them as sister-countries and has long ceased to regard itself as the mothercountry.

But it will owe any weight it carries in an Ibero-American context to its mombership of the North Atlantic pact, which was one of the issues Seffor Conzales discussed in Bonn.

The Atlantic dimension of the Ibero-American concept can be established in close cooperational between Portugal. Angola and Brazil

Statesmen in countries along the Atlantic coastline of South America have been expecting Nato's brief to be extended to the South Atlantic ever since the Red Fleet has moved in an established logistical bases in Luanda and

As this has failed to happen they set

On a bilateral basis the navies of Colombia, Venezuela, Brazil and Argentina operate alongside US and other Nato naval units, including German fri-

gales and submarines.

This Atlantic concept was admittedly hard hit by the Falkslands war, but Spain could have a valuable contribution to its restoration to make.

Military security, referred by the Spanish Foreign Minister as the first di-mension of politics, is a prerequisite of neutrality and non-alignment and of political and cultural autonomy.

(Die Welt, 4 May 1983)

Soviet warheads offer a step in the right direction

The Soviet leader. Mr Andropoy, told Herr Honecker in Moscow that the Soviet Union was willing to negotiate a missile balance in Burope in terms of how many warheads each side has,

The East German leader promptly welcomed this new peace bid. But all that was new about it, was that it, was the first time it had been made by Mr

The West has always called for a turning point in the terms of reference based, and Mr Andropov was not the ir combat strength is first to take up the idea of basing comparisons on the number of warheads deployed.

On, 24 February the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Gromyko, first made the proposal, using virtually the same words as Mr Andropov was later to

At a 2 April press conference Mr. Gromyko made the suggestion out to be nothing less than a bright idea of his

It will have been no coincidence that Mary 100 (Darking)

he suddenly realised the need for a balance of warheads. A day earlier the Soviet Defence Minister, Marshal Usti-nov, insisted in a public statement on any balance being struck in terms of the number of missiles deployed by each

.This was a criterion of balance that had always been unacceptable to the West, and the Soviet Defence Ministry has always been strictly opposed to any more balanced yardstick.

The West's objection is that the Kremlin has more than one warhead per missile, thereby upsetting any ba-lance in terms of missile numbers.

Mr. Gromyko's proposal, which has now been taken up by Mr Andropov, throws an interesting light on the Soviet Foreign Minister's gain in stature as an

Andropov man in the polithureau.
This stature was reflected some weeks ago when Mr Gromyko was promoted

to First Deputy Prime Minister.
The warhead criterion, has, at all eyents, now been endorsed by the Soviet leader, and that is a step forward even though it may not mean Moscow

Alter 18 September 1 Property

will succeed in changing its spots in Ge-

panese, French and Italians,

The Kremin still insists on British and French medium-range missiles being included in the equation, so

agreement need not be reached. Warhead parity constitutes a concession by the Kremlin over British and French missiles. The Soviet missiles having only half the destructive power.

The three warheads of the Soviet SS-20 missiles pack less nuclear punch on average, than the payloads on board Anglo French missiles,

By the terms proposed by Mr Gromyko and Mr Andropov the Euromissife balance exchild be as follows: Britain and France have 290 warheads installed Soviet Union would retain 290 warheads installed in 97 SS-20s.

Moscow would have to scrap at least 125 missiles or at least withdraw them well behind the Urals,

These figures do not take into account American, British, French and Russian nuclear bombers, for which the Soviet Union feels a balance ought also to be negotiated.

The Soviet Union continues to Ignore the overall context of the conventional superfority of Warsaw Pact forces in the European balance of power. Wilfried Schafer

manyl graff water Profession in the

(Rheinische Post, 5 May 1923)

Massive accusations level Reagan administration, which ed for the latest ice age in Estations by Moscow, show only the Continued from page 1

Moscow against all and this and the unions, the government Moscow is a catchphrase that no brilliant ideas for solving this

arguably be used to describe the blom.

Other countries have turn mation also leads to the creation of backs on Moscow not ment to jobs is, at least up to now, unpro-

is also the result of a Soviet the emphasis of the allegiance to the policy that has relied for the light about European unity belongs on constant dropping watering about European unity belongs stone.

The inundation of disaminations of declarations of friendship to possels by Moscow and monominations, such as the USA and classifications.

clarations of Soviet willinguation.
clarations of Soviet willinguation, the comments on the policy of detente forther the comments dibility when Soviet policy with GDR did contain a few changes in

Moscow has belied its proper tils ione was a shade more demand-means of propagands in Sylvisian the currying of favour which espionage in France, military in surrounded Willy Brandt while tion in Scandinavia (the second color was gone.

power policies as in respect of

The West is sick and und d

blandishments and no longer

rial claims on Japan.

word of them,

the present state of affairs.

(Allgomeine Zeiteng Maist, 18 The German Briba

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AS pracise which the general their appropriate in posserious with the sense of leading humanspart of the Paders Recited by They are complete translations of the region to may straiged not egecutally received.

Wolfgang Wagner

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 5 May 1983)

Russians are incapable of a set in important political difference appraisal of their ties with the set income important political difference Moscow really believes that with the policy and not its own has personally by the strength of an elec-

ico his magnificent election victowever, Kohl has begun to feel the and burdens of a coalition goient, and things came to a head dramatic freuding between the hid the PDP on the course to be

But it didn't. If anything, Kohl's th was a picasant surprise. e statements made on allegiance to

tion. Hans Schmitz

INTRA-GERMAN AFFAIRS

Laying blame for Honecker's cancelled visit: air thick with accusations

ccusations are flying thick and fast Ain Bonn: just whose fault is it exactly that Honecker's visit to the Federal Republic has been called off?

The choices (in barrier position) are: Honecker himself, the hawks in the GDR politburo, the Soviet Union, the hawks in the CDU/CSU, the West German press, Franz Josef Strauss, the Warsaw Pact and (only an outsider) Chancellor Kohl.

Honecker's decision to remain in East Berlin has certainly achieved some things: relations between the German states have hit a low point and tension over Deutschlandpolitik between the various factions in Bonn has increased.

Chancellor Kohl found out about the decision during his visit to Italy. His deputy, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, heard about it in the news.

Jürgen Möllemann, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, and Berndt von Staden, a State Secretary, found out in the morning newspapers.

The Foreign Office could only shake its head at the apparent lack of communication between itself and the Federal Chancellery.

Explanations differ

Explanations about the decision itself differ depending on who you talk to, foreign policy politicians or intra-German affairs politicians.

The former are used to thinking in more global terms. They see the more important conflicts between the superpowers as the real reasons for Honecker's action a plausible explanation.

The Soviet Union can certainly have no interest in seeing Honecker visit the

The deaths at GDR checkpoints with

I the Federal Republic are not the

main reason for Erich Honecker, the

East German leader, calling off his visit

Federal Republic in autumn, when Bonn and its Allies will be setting up nuclear medium-range missiles aimed at the Eastern bloc.

If this interpretation is correct, it would mean that the efforts by both German governments to keep the East-West conflict out of German-German relations has failed.

Other politicians have more basic explanations to offer. Egon Bahr, for example, points out the aggravation of the political mood of hysteria, with Franz Josef Strauss doing most of the aggravating.

Möllemann, who usually doesn't restrain himself too much when criticising Strauss, regards the "nonsense in Munich" as a merely "regional disruptive

This alone cannot have been the main reason, as the Federal government itself had behaved fairly.

Bahr does not agree. Although Kohl could not be accused of bad intent he had not stated his position "as clearly as possible".

Unlike Kohl, who views Honecker's reaction as "incomprehensible", Bahr finds it "understandable" albeit regrettable and inappropriate.

He refers to the first visit by the GDR's Prime Minister, Willi Stoph, in Kassel, "where vast numbers of police were required to keep the demonstrations under control",

In view of the press commentaries, such as Die Welt, which referred to Honecker's intended visit as undesirable, Honecker was not wrong to expect similar nasty reactions.

In the sparse words of Chancellor Kohl's press spokesman Diether Stolze, the Chancellor regards the matter of the further fate of an invitation to Honeoker as "closed",

Whether the invitation still exists or has been dropped: "the matter is clos-

Whether Kohl will try to resume contact by ringing up the East German leader, "the matter is closed".

Stolze only had this to say: whon Chancellor Kohl rang up Erich Honecker after the first border "incident" and told Honecker that as a sign of protest he would refuse to receive his negotiator, Günther Mittag, Honecker made no mention at all of his planned visit.

No cover up

FDP politicians have welcomed the fact that even leading CSU politicians in parliament are not trying to cover up the strong language and disruptive action from Munich.

However, they disturbing signs recently, in particular from the chairman of the CDU/CSU parliamentary party, Alfred Dregger, that a turnabout in the Deutschlandpolitik is in the air.

Are we approaching a general "Ice Age", as one journalist tried to find out from the government spokesman?

Or are we about to "fall back into the Cold War", a fear expressed by Opposition leader Hans-Jochen Vogel?

Honecker's decision.

ly more reasonable policies

through and consistency will

But the East Berlin leaden

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any risk of running into uncom

policy in Bonn.

keep on developing.

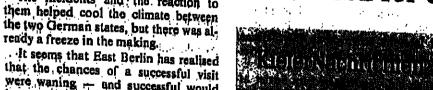
this move is not known.

At least the terminology used would indicate a return to the language of years gone by.

The deputy chairman of the FDP's parliamentary party. Cronenberg, for example, has again spoken of the "Iron

Gerd Rauhaus (Frankfurter Neue Presse, 30 April 1983)

Checkpoint deaths row not main



that the chances of a successful visit were waning — and successful would have meant influencing Bonn policy on It is an issue that has been for some

time causing tension between East and West. When a German-German meeting is held, vitally important matters are discussed.

For Kohl, improving the situation for people in the whole of Germany is a major alm. 🗀

For Honecker, it is disarmament. He had the intention, and probably the instructions, to persuade Chancellor Kohl to modify his clear-cut either-or policy! success in Geneva or missiles in Euro-

But now East Berlin and Mospow probably realise that Bonn will not be persuaded to change its mind. Perhaps they also realise that they have over estimated the influence of the peace mar-

many said it was.

mean that the Bast Berlin leadership had been relieved of the obligation to try and improve relations. He said

Bonn's aim remained to improve the situation for Germans in both states. It was left to the Opposition leader in Bonn, Hans-Jochen Vogel, to utter the harsh words. He said he regretted Honecker's decision, It was a "bitter setback

in German-German relations."

his decision, that various press compretext.

known that freedom of the press exists

trolled political commentaries in East

Axel Ostrowski (Kieler Nachrichten, 30 April 1983) East Berlin wer and fewer working people feel duty-bound to start May Day by

The union's prestige was badly hit by play it safflegations of financial impropriety in Safflegation with Neue Heimat, the trade ion-owned housing corporation.

Many union members will have felt at was yet another reason for making Stickellische Zoites outing into the country rather than ding with the Red Flag in the name

Yet there was no lack of topics that The decision by the East Beigranted commitment this year. It was er first Honecker to case 50th anniversary of the abolition of posed visit to the Federal Repetrade unions by the Nazis.

dramatic but it is not a cataste it was they who made attendance at Yet the cancellation, event fay Day parades compulsory while visit was not 100 per cent can citing up working-class organisasound a warning which should be and imprisoning or murdering

scriously.

The government in Bonn and After the war the unions learnt the stand solidly behind its hom; son of the infighting and disputes at made it so easy for the Third Reich

The issue has thrown up fur crush the trade union movement. differences between the CDU They reorganised as single industrial CSU. Chancellor Kohl said he tions, with no party-political bias, and step was incomprehensible. At serged as a powerful counterweight to said it was logical in view of their erstwhile arch-enemy, capital. browhaha over GDR checkpoist As the economy regained momentum Franz Josef Strauss, chief aid elerrole changed to that of social partand his party have done their as, of co-custodians of prosperity and talk and act in such a way the transcript of greater justice and equali-

ker's decision was almost of The unions today are recognised orhave been taken. Talk of must misstions with political influence and border probably touched a may undisputed stabilising function in democratic system.

But what huppened at the Many of their wage and social decheckpoints and the subsequenteds have already been met, a process the Federal Republic for full distance by the post-war economic tions were alone not the market substance in German as the Wirtwanswunder, or economic miracle.

The CSU's aggressive retorn Decades of economic growth have a way of expressing its displace it possible to make welfare provi-with the CDU over Deutsches for virtually all sectors of society, The probability is that Kolling wages and social security in Ger-

THE WORKFORCE

Trade union appeal fades in a changing society

many are among the highest in the industrialised West.

But since the worldwide recession has brought this idyll to an abrupt end and made economy the order of the day the trade unions have found it hard to adapt to their new role.

The government has no cash to spare and unemployment is on the increase, leaving little leeway for sharing the proceeds along traditional lines.

What is more, working people have come to see themselves differently. Affluence has made them feel middle-class. They are less susceptible to the pathos of social criticism and charler of large organisations.

What white- and blue-collar workers today expect of the trade unions is first and foremost protection from loss of jobs and incomes.

Key classic trade union demands such as the call for equal representations on boards of directors are barely endorsed even by members.

So union officials face a rank and file that is easy-going and little inclined to aggression. Union members are also allergic to skeletons in the trade unions' cupboard, such as the Neue Heimat

The repercussions of this creeping alienation are particularly keenly felt by honorary shopfloor union officials, the men and women who are the link between the rank and file and full-time of-

union work, while critical youngsters who ought to be the pepper and spice of the trade unions are likewise looking elsewhere.

The union machinery as they see it is too established, too cumbersome and too big. Small is beautiful is a slogan that has not passed the union movement by.

Progressive young people are tending to give preference to a principle that is more conservative, with a liberal tinge: the idea of self-help in small and manageable groups without hierarchical structures and without governing bodies threatened by stultification.

Self-realisation is today's slogan, and young people tend to see it as doing their own thing for themselves and others of similar persuasions, but also for the socially disadvantaged.

Self-help groups do away with what the young find so distasteful about established organisations. They rely on spontaneity and emotion rather than rules and a functional approach.

The contrast can be demonstrated in exemplary fashion with reference to relations between the trade unions and the Greens.

For a trade unionist committed to discipline and solidarity the Green MPs in Bonn, with their principle of rotation, are bound to appear chaotic.

Conversely, supporters of the alternative movement can hardly fail to view

Rich Germans just keep getting richer, discovers survey

people in the Federal Republic of terms may still occur, but in relative

t value of roughly DM230,000, and

These are aims which the wait does not include pension rights man government has great discovering against the normal of One German in 25 is said to belong historical developments.

Honecker's move certain after of the population are members taken without consultation at households worth at least M500.000

Whether he only received the Bonn institute (its board chairwas in fact urged in any way in Bledenkopf) entitles its report The

In this respect, Ostpolitic sunderstood Revolution.

central issue during the weeks is an attempt to analyse the finaning Kohl visit to Moscow in Jahran and position of private households on

Even if the exact motives be basis of the latest figures. The last necker's decision cannot be parable survey was in 1970. this does not mean that the case like the Professor Bledenkopf and the of the visit represents a selection of the institute, Meinhard Miegel, Chancellor Kohl's efforts for a solutional.

Nobody seems to remember of the 1950s alone the increase in per Nobody seems to remember the true in the increase in permut Schmidt, when he was the wite national income in real terms also initially postponed his in twice what it had been between German-German meeting in Beth 100 and 1950.

Schmidt called off his risk however, that economic growth his the 1950s and 1960s was exceptional the wrong time.

and cannot be expected to continue Who knows whether Erick

might not in the end do the same in the foresecable future, the authors im, temarkable increases in absolute

This latest move has made at Germany are among the world's clear: Bonn is in even less of the relativest in terms of both income and than East Germany to subject the crued wealth, says a Bonn economic German relationship to share at social research institute.

Since the Federal Republic was the average household is said to nuation: it wants special relative amassed wealth and property to the conclusion reached is that the conclusion reached is that

in comparison with many comparable countries, income and wealth trends of private households continued to progress well in the 1970s.

The clear winners were the households of civil servants, white-collar workers, pensioners. The relative losers were farmers, the self-employed and blue-collar workers.

In terms of the number of people per household "larger families with children have tended to lose ground in the income and wealth stakes, whereas substantially at the larger households' expense or themselves made below-average progress."

In recent years the sector of the population that is poorest off has grown even poorer in relative terms, but it has also clearly declined in number.

The number of really wealthy West Germans is also said to have declined.

Politicians, the institute says, definitely must respond to the changes in these key economic and social data. especially in view of the progressive population decline in the wake of

above-average growth until the early-

1970s.

Since the turn of the century the average age of the population as a whole has increased to 45, while the proportion of over-65s has trebled and that of under-18s has been halved,

This is said to mean that the social sccurity system will need adapting to current economic and social circumstances and the requirements the population sigure necessitates.

Politics, economics and society must work on the assumption that trends have changed for good in the wake of demographic and economic changes over the past few decades.

The institute will not be publishing for several months a further section of the report that goes into the political consequences it feels need drawing.

But it recommends in the section now published a change of emphysis in social security.

Someone who is unemployed, the report points out, receives most money from the state in the first few months of being out of work.

The longer he or she is unemployed. the lower the unemployment benefit gets. Since most people who are out of work usually have some money set aside, why not dispense with benefits entirely or in part for an initial period and set more aside for long-term unomployment?

Similar considerations could apply to sickness benefit.

If the current crisis is to be successfully handled, the report concludes, society will need to deal satisfactorily with prosperity-related changes in all spheres of life,

Peter J. Velle (General-Anzeiger Bonn, 28 April 1983) the 'functioning functionary' as a stooge of the power set-up.

If the unions are to enlist the support of young activists for their cause they must show greater awareness of what is going on among the youthful rank and

Not every apprentice who votes for the Greens at age 18 is a traitor to the working-class cause.

The DGB. Germany's Dusseldorfbased trades union confederation, has come to realise that environmental protection and jobs are not necessarily mutually exclusive.

But if the unions are to regain credibility amongst the young they will have to be more open, more flexible and more imaginative (and imaginative in their wage demands too).

Reactivation of small-scale self-help groups such as the cooperatives were in their early days might be one such op-

Leisure activities and educational opportunities are a major challenge for the unions to take up at a time when public money is less and less readily available.

The struggle against unemployment may enjoy priority but these other issues ought not to be forgotten. If the point were taken, May Day meetings might one day regain their erstwhile at-Suse Weidenbach

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 30 April 1983)

Moderation the tone of May Day speeches

Aranz Steinkühler, the firebrand Stuttgart regional secretary of IG Metall, the iron and steel workers' union, was the odd man out at this year's May Day demonstrations.

He sounded a shrill note, whereas the general impression at May Day meetings was one of moderation, doubtless due in part to record unemployment.

The generally moderate line of argument proves that the unions have long come to appreciate economic exigencies and to take them into account.

One such realisation is the fact that jobs are going to be a scarce commodity for some time

That is probably why politicians have decided to take up the trade union proposal for a shorter working week and si-

keen to get to grips with unemployment as a problem with social, economic and moral repercussions. May Day addresses provided and opportunity to review progress on bids to

It may also be why overyone is so

reduce the amount of time people spend at work. The number of people whose views can be taken seriously who have come out in favour of some such measure

seems steadily to have increased. Even within the Bonn government there is probably majority support for shorter working hours, always assuming a vote ever needed taking.

Fewer and fewer union officials persist in calling for a shorter working week on full pay.

That is important because as far as the government and a probable majority in the coalition parties is concerned a shorter working week on less than full pay is the only feasible option.

The trend is definitely toward majority support in Parliament for working shorter hours as a means of fighting unemployment.

> Albin Andrée (Nordwest Zeltung, 2 May 1983)



reason for change of mind

The incidents and the reaction to en in the second of the second

The logical conclusion: call off the

The decision came suddenly and it surprised Bonn. Bonn's reaction left no doubt that both government and opposition do not want to place even greater

two states. Chancellor Kohl said the increased tension was not Bonn's fault. East Ger-

Kohl said the cancellation did not

Kohl dryly said that it is generally in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Germany and the situation in the West.

But East Berlin should ask itself whether it might not be over reacting.

One can only hope that this welcome agreement between the Chancellor and the SPD leader will be reflected in relations between government and the Op-

In Munich, the Bavarian CSU leader, Franz Josef Strauss, has only been helping to increase the tension with his outbursts, Kohl and Vogel probably have

The "reason" given by Honecker for mentaries had worsened relations, was recognised by the Chancellor as a cheap

Chancellor Kohl knows only too well that the East German leader is aware of the difference between the tightly con-

with other branches will only satisfy

those who think purely in terms of

For the soft-drinks market is increa-

singly characterised by "crowding-out"

and the number of individual business

operations is decreasing and will conti-

Although price increases were push-

The main beneficiaries of the favou-

rable sales situation are the regional

and supra-regional suppliers of mineral

water, while the local springs are usual-

ly forced to put their goods on the shel-

ves at low prices to get into distribution

The market for sweet refreshment

drinks is decisively influenced by the

though competition between the big

American suppliers, which are making

life more and more difficult for the

medium-scale enterprises with their

As regards the marketing agents there

The food trade, which gets most of

the drinks to the right man, represents a

considerable force and influences the

This also means that it prefers brands

which are distributed on a supra-regio-

nal basis, are well known and have a

corresponding advance sale on account

sales, price and terms of its suppliers.

have also been trends towards increased

channels at all.

own brands.

concentration.

of advertising.

vement in marketing.

ed through last year, the branch still has

a price level similar to 15 years ago.

THE ECONOMY

The government accused of saying a lot and doing little

The spring report by the German research institutes has not much good news for the govern-

Chancellor Kohl's coalition, which took over power with the intention of changing economic and financial policies, is criticised on economic, financial and social grounds.

The government is accused of having said a lot but of having done little.

The institutes do see signs of a gradual economic recovery. But not because of the government's efforts. It is because of a more relaxed monetary policy and by the expectations that the coalition would actually do what it said.

Spending cuts 'not enough'

The Bonn government's economic A steps have run into criticism from the conservative majority of the economic research institutes.

The government has cut back public spending, put the brakes on public debt, removed certain social benefits and if has given companies more tax incenti-

. In doing so it has followed expert advice. But this has not saved it from the bludgeon of the institutes' spring re-

The cuts in spending are much too low, they complain.

The measures designed to help finance economic aid, such as the increase in value added tax or the special investment levy, are even regarded as steps in the wrong direction.

Of course the experts may be wrong themselves. The government would be wise not to follow their advice.

They may well be brimming over with noble principles of responsibility and the willingness to achieve greater things, yet they cannot free themselves from contradiction.

For now, the government and the Bundesbank are asked to stop what, in the opinion of the experts, has brought about the modest economic revival in the first place: the promotion of housing construction and the expansion in the amount of money available to the

The recommendations are on the whole tantamount to a demand to commit political suicide.

The government is asked to bring down taxation and at the same time call off the tax increases already decided

Increased contributions to the unemployment benefit and pension schemes ought to be dropped and such increases

avolded in future. Where is the money for all this going

to come from? Who is going to finance the pensions? What is going to happen to the steel industry and the shipyards without government assistance?

Scientific experts do not have to an-

swer questions like this. The govern-

(Hannoversche Aligemeine, 3 May 1983)

The experts refer to this as an "advance in confidence".

The political parties have reacted to the report in line with well-worn rituals. Economic-policy spokesmen appear and speak of confirmation.

The SPD sees the clear confirmation of its fears and worries, the CDU/CSU of its diagnosis that the turning point is indeed a thing of the present.

The FDP regards the report as a confirmation of its own basic positions.

Even the Federal Minister of Economics, Count Otto Lambsdorff, who should really react in a more subdued way in the face of the considerable criticism levelled against him, cannot avoid the formula of confirmation.

All groups are able to quote the passages in the report best suited to their

The government and the two coalition parties, for example, single out the facts that economic revival is under way and that the absolute low of this slack period has been overcome much faster than predicted by the economic research institutes half a year ago.

The opposition points out the fact that unemployment is expected to rise to 2.8 million by next spring and all too readily underlines the "confirmation" by the economic institutes that the government's course lacks clarity, consistency and thus credibility and that a lasting upward development is in no

The institutes themselves must accept some the blame for the varied echoes of

Monthly price-change reports in the Federal Republic of Germany

In January the rate of price increases

Nevertheless, the reduced price up-

Almost all experts agree that a fur-

surge this year has led to optimism.

her drop in price inflation is likely.

arrived at a price rise rate of about 2.5

The medium-term prospects are just

as good and this optimism would be

The initial stages of a renewed upsw-

ing are regularly accompanied by relati-

vely stable prices anyway, because of

In addition, the tendency towards a

consistently form mark; against most

other currencies checks price increases

What is more, world-wide competi-

All that is missing is for the mark to

pick up against the dollar, This possibi-

tion will also make price excesses, all

the reduction in unit costs associated

with greater capacity utilisation.

for import goods.

the more difficult.

pick up again.

are good news these days.

were a few blomishes,

per cent a year.

reactions to the report, for it offers a varicty of assessments.

First, there are doubts as to whether what has been happening to the economy over the past few months can be classed as a business-cycle upswing.

There are also doubts as to whether the improvement is sufficient to turn investment activities into a motor for selfsustaining expansion.

On one hand, the prediction is made that the recovery will continue; in another section of the report there are fears that this recovery may begin to flag during the year.

Then there is conflict over the most suitable strategy. Most of the institutes ask for tax reliefs and a reduction in public spending, whereas a minority say the risk is too great and the fear is expressed that if the economy takes this consolidation path it will inevitably find itself confronted with even greater

The majority of the institutes, on the other hand, supports a catalogue of demands designed to reduce state interventions, demands similar to those recommended to the government by its own advisory board of experts.

The concept put forward by the instltutes may well be logical and compact in terms of economic science.

The considerations made may well be of value as a point of reference and even sconomic policies subject to the pressures to act exerted by the "real" economic world cannot do without models based on "pure theory".

1983 predictions frewers in the Federal Republic of opening institutes an envious Economic institutes' spring to tage at colleagues in the soft drinks

the manufacturers of mineral water, hment drinks and fruit juices are saing sales. But brewers haven't

ope had an extremely hot sumjj 1976. — Bd] illers are also struggling in the

of coming increases in taxes on Their production fell by 15 per a (aparkling wine) producers are

ng it hard to cope with the reof an increased tax. rience has shown that sekt protake about five years to recover

g for refreshments, mineral water uit juices tell a different story. he hiture of the soft drinks sector is

have helped more by showing blooking pretty good and there is an ked trend towards non-alcoholic

remove them altogether in a and in the steel industry are mi Eaters out go realistic. One single national government for exotic not practise un exclusively policy in these international restaurants matic areas of the economy.

National economic police hope to be successful where the state of all West Gerof Ministers of the EEC and my go out for a meal.

nomic summits have failed. The other 51 per cent prefer foreign But a national governmental test. French is the most popular, folcourse, be in a position to self ted by Balkan, Italian and Chinese, nimum of agreement between the is the result of a survey by the

Growth

Prices

Unemploy

(millions)

sense of reality.

INDEX FUNK 1409

The demand to cut back st

the agricultural and mining sec

+5.2

icken lustitute in Tübingen. The advance in confidence in similar survey seven years ago rerisk of being gambled away is aled that 68 per cent went for the mised wind of change falls top

Frank J. Edit

BUSINESS

Slaking the thirst of a nation — at a profit

But the high growth rates, particularfor mineral water, will slow.

Beverages are subject to a natural slowdown in consumption growth rates on account of gradually reaching the saturation point of about 700 litres per year per person.

However, ten years ago this saturation level was put at 600 litres, so there would seem to be scope for an upward

Nevertheless, the lasting stagnation in the population figures will set a limit to the expansion of the overall consumption of drinks.

. The Basis-based economic research institute, Prognos AG, forecasts an ave-

Older Germans go for German meals. the younger for the foreign. Among 18 to 30 year-olds, only 29

German food and only 32 per cent for

the foreign.

per cent preferred German foods. Over-60s preferred the local food by 68 per cent as against 32 per cent.

Of 18 to 30 year-olds with foreign preserence, 29 per cent preser French, 18 per cent Balkan, 19 per cent Italian, 14 per cent Chinese and two per cent

As the Wickert Institute points out, there is a message somewhere for people who want to run restaurants. ddp (Stuttgarter Nachrichton, 3 May 1983)

The favourable position compared

Above all, the spring-water companies are stuck with substantial surplus rage annual growth rate for soft drinks capacities, set up in expectation of a deof 2.0 per cent between 1980 and 1985. mand boom. the figure dropping to 1.7 per cent between 1985 and 1990.

Most of the growth is accounted for by mineral water (4.3 and 3.3 per cent) and fruit juices (3.0 and 2.6 per cent).

The consumption of mineral water will benefit from the growing health awareness and the stricter alcohol laws. It is also cheaper than other non-alcoiolic drinks.

Fruit juices and nectars will also sell more because of growing health cons-

There is a clear trend in this respect towards higher-priced qualities with a special health touch.

Fizzy drinks and other sweet drinks will lose their importance as drinks for

Due to the market strength of the large suppliers, cola drinks will, however, be able to strengthen their position.

The more "adult oriented" drinks. such as the bitter drinks and the diabetic drinks can expect further increases. However, the share of the market will

On the whole, the traditional field of carbonated (fizzy) refreshments will have to face increased competition from fruit juices and mineral water, where new products will cater for the trend towards differentiated consumption.

Kariheinz Voss

What is really needed is a vast impro-

Men go for beer while their wives opt for coffee

lcoholic drinks, ranging from beer lion hectolitres last year, as compared to schnaps, from wine to whisky, make up 78.64 per cent of all liquids consumed by the average German,

A study shows that men are much more thirsty than women: 676 litres of various liquids go down each German male throat each year. Women only manage 416 litres.

What do men like to drink most? "Beer, of course," say 29 per cent of those surveyed, 19 per cent prefer coffee, 9 per cent mineral water, 8 per cent tea, and 8 per cent wine.

Among women, coffee is easily the most popular drink. It is preferred by one in four; 13 per cent go for mineral water, 9 per cent for fruit juices, 6 per cent in each case go for beer, tea, refreshment drinks and wine, 5 per cent for both milk and herbal tea.

The figures issued by drink manufac-

 Beer: Last year 94.8 million hectolitres of beer was brewed (+ 1.2 %) in the 1.023 breweries in the Federal Republic of Germany. Total turnover: DM13.8bn (+ 5%).

• Wine: last year 16 million hectolitres, an increase of 116 per cent and a record, was fermented. Per capita consumption was 24.8 litres.

• Spirits: A 15 per cent sales drop and a 5 per cent decrease in the value of the sales to DMS.85bn. The main reason, says the industry was the two increases in the tax on spirits within a year. The 138 distilleries which distil schnaps and other spirits produced a total of 3.3 milto 3.65 hectolitres the year before.

• Sekt: 268m bottles were sold in 1982. 15 million down on 1981, The main reason: increase in tax. Mineral water: Sales increased by 10 per cent to 2,8 billion litres.

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 30 April 1983)

Continued from page 6

bringing about a reasonable degree of economic growth.

This: does not, however, mean that stability policies must step down into second position on the priority list.

The economic tightrope walk requires added support from the state and both sides of industry. 🐭

This approach is in line with the recommendations made to extend the four objectives of the "Magic Rectangle" (growth, full employment, price stability and balance of payments equilibrium) by adding two more: restraint in public spending and a more harmonious income distribution,

A combined strategy will only then function smoothly if policies in general are geared towarded greater stability.

Only then are hopes for growth with out inflation realistic and only then is a lasting reduction in the level of unemployment & realistic suggestion.

A comment by former Bundesprasident Walter Scheel sums un this line of argument: "Stability isn't everything, but without it everything else is of no 1156¹⁰(201-14) 1 (200-14) 1 (1-1-14)

1: (Der Fagessplegel, J. May 1983)

dropped below the 4 per cent mark for the first time in 3½ years. February and March brought even better tidings. Figures fell to 3.7 and 3.5 per cent respectively.

Last year was successful for monetary and stability policies, although there One criticism was that inflation up until the end of 1982 did not drop as much as it had during other recessiona-

Finally, lower energy prices and a

The low market interest rates are just as important, for they can support de-Leaving aside specific seasonal facmand and facilitate investment decitors, the Pederal Republic has already

ces is backed up by the Deutsche Bun-

new inflation potential.

The past tells us that if necessary During the past, as one joker put it,

one space to the left. . This has fundamentally changed, the The balance of payments of has been re-established and at pointed out the prices show

The labour market, on the hand, presents a consistently ? picture and growth still leave! deal to be desired.

all the successes with regard to ces the joy can only be half when considering the high page ment figure.

sary framework for such a possible

in future sicer a course towards jectives: maintaining the success of up to now in checking infine

If a closer look is taken at the Rectangle" the West Geman is characterised by a straighte of two of its corners.

signs of lasting recovery.

A glance at the most imports cators creates the impression in

The master stroke of economic still remains to be achieved: ployment with stable prices, will still left to be done to create he

if this is to be achieved to policies and policies of stability harmonised more satisfactorily. Economic reflation must them

hand in hand with the light age flation. A kind of two-pronged state

Continued on page 7:

Rate of price increases is getting slower faster

lity is indicated by the state of various current-account balances.

A complete passing-on of the forthcoming increase in value added tax to the consumer, who has once gain realised his power in this economic phase, is doubtful.

moderate increase in wages provide relief on the cost side.

The overall optimism with regard pri-

At a conference of German savingsbanks in Frankfurt president of the Bundesbank, Karl Otto Pohl, gave assurances that the top monetary officials would not permit the emergence of a

such words are followed by deeds. the inflation rate was brought down by governments moving the decimal point

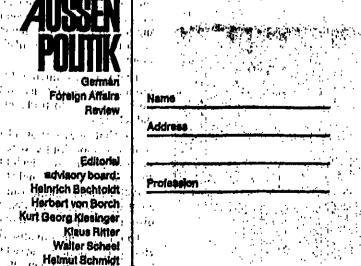
world over. There is generally a gradual reduction in the considerable disruptions of equilibrium suffered by many economies, including Germany's for many years.

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Richard von Weizsäcker

and other management



PERSPECTIVE

What the arrival of the Greens signifies for German politics

The Greens cannot be assessed solely I in terms of the numerical weight they carry in Parliament.

They make up a slender wedge two seats across and 14 rows deep in the Bundestag, but it is a deep rift in the post-war political world.

For the Federal Republic of Germany it marks nothing less than a turningpoint. The Bundestag in its present composition is the sum-total of an entire era in the country's history.

The arrival of the Greens in Bonn is the latest development in a trend that began 10 or 15 years ago, first on the outskirts, at provincial universities, then progressively making headway.

It has been a process of fundamental change and disintegration of the old order, of protest and dissociation, of departure from and repudiation of political consensus.

This erstwhile political consensus was rough-hewn in the immediate postwar era and comfortably furnished during the period of post-war prosperity,

It came to be regarded as the groundwork on which the Federal Republic was based.

The issues on which its repudiation were based have changed too. So have the forces that were the mainstay of

What began as a student uprising has become a critical protest against civilisation, and major construction sites and civic meetings, not university departments, are its catalysts.

Challenge is clear

As time has gone by it has grown increasingly apparent what the repercussions were, and now the Greens are in the Bundestag it is clear what a challenge they and what they stand for pose to all past policies and politics.

The Greens are not just a splinter group (and this is not the place to discuss whether or not they are a bona fide political party).

They are not just indicative of the impact of issues such as environmental hazards, the aggressive wish for peace and the fresh outlook on life taken by the younger generation.

The vote of electoral confidence that took them into the Bundestag is first and foremost the other side of the coin of mistrust of established political par-

They primarily represent the reluctance many people feel to continue to allow themselves to be represented by the party-political Establishment.

In short, they are an expression at polls of a widespread dissatisfaction with politics as it is.

That is why the importance of the Greens iles less in what they might say or do in practical parliamentary work. They themselves are the message.

It is that roughly two million voters no longer feel themselves adequately represented by conventional political con-

They testify to a determination to be different as seen in their fundamental opposition to established politics.

It may look like a happening but it is meant seriously and must be taken se-



riously. It is more than a breakthrough in political conventions in the form of open-necked shirts and members knitting in the Bundestag.

It symbolises not only the demand for different policies but also a call for politics itself to be different.

It must become easier to get on with, entler and transposed, as it were, from the political sphere, into that of everyday experience and the way people or-

It is a call for politics to seek greater proximity to the people, to those affected and to those who, hopefully, are to be given a share in decision-making.

Views may and will differ on the advantages and drawbacks of the "new" politics, but there can be no doubt that dissatisfaction with the "politics of old" more than a tear-jerking catchohrase.

It is, moreover, not just limited to the alternative periphery of society or to people who voted Green.

The malaise is more far-reaching, extending to supporters of all political parties, and few thoughtful observers of the political scene will feel able to dis-

All these protests and challenges could set little enough in motion if much had not already been on the move in the breadth and depth of society, and normal society too!

The system that appears to be fuced with dropouts, new ways of life and agonising reappraisals is anything but a firmly-based society that is unaffected by anything resembling self-doubt.

It may at times seem, from the outside, to be as firm as a rock, but this impression is offset by the findings opinion polisters have lately unearthed.

People are disenchanted to a dramatically high degree with established political parties. They are prepared to a surprising extent to accept demonstrations and protest movements as modes of political debate.

Many are opposed to the stationing of fresh nuclear weapons in Germany, and all these views go far beyond the views espoused by the political Estab-

The general election results showed that such sentiments have yet to make any serious impact on voting habits. But that doesn't disprove their existence.

Is dissatisfaction with politics entirely unwarranted? Politics by a large still keeps the system functioning. Government, the economy and society still work, which is no mean achievement.

But the mere functioning no longer exercises any fascination and can no longer be said to set people's minds at

Seldom indeed does it still convey a heartwarming feeling of togetherness.

Besides, what Kurt Biedenkopf once referred to as the gap in understanding in politics is by no means limited to the context he meant.

Painful wedges

The former CDU general secretary was referring to the discrepancy between the thin air of abstraction in which nuclear strategy seemed to be at home and the dwindling opportunity of viewing it as a matter for personal political commitment.

But gaps of this kind are apparent in all sectors of politics, and everywhere they drive a painful wedge between people's everyday experience and the political problems on which their desti-

They exist in respect of both high tech and acid rain and extend to the simplest pieces of paperwork, as was shown by Helmut Schmidt's lament, us Chancellor, that he couldn't make head nor tail of his electricity bill.

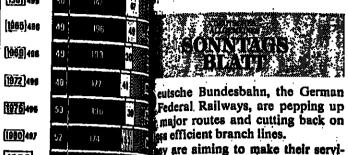
So it is hardly suprising that more and more people feel politics has come adrift of their lives, of normal life of any kind.

And it is hardly surprising that the



Greens (on bioycles) make a point,

The Bundestag since By TRANSPORT Bundesbahn sees fast trains as answer to car and aircraft



or lay claim to being they iming: cruising speeds of between powerful, how irritating and a land 250kph, or 125 to 156mph.

this tension between political arrent inter-city services already day life can be felt to be. the 200kph on a handful of routes, The Greens may feel theme to as between Munich and Augsburg, advocates of problems and it most of the permanent way dates have hitherto gone unnotice to the 19th century.

breath of fresh life in a stulit in those days rail transport was a call system or to be a dublem all-blazer. Speeds that are now feasi-

sory offshoot of the society, or soon will be, were beyond what they are so energetically oppositions then imagined.

But they are certainly their Track was landscaped, especially in that this tension is capable of the fairly steep gradients, both of politics is directed against position.

pete with the private car and the

The new Bundestag is down to be substantial majority of Chi High-speed track is an entirely difference Democrats, both parish sible, even in mountainous regions. This in itself need not with the steepest gradient is 1.25 per cent, and itself need not with the steepest gradient is 1.25 per cent, and itself need not with the steepest gradient is 1.25 per cent, and itself need not with the steepest gradient is 1.25 per cent, and itself need not with the steepest gradient is 1.25 per cent, and the radius of bends is a straight and the steepest gradient is 1.25 per cent, and the radius of bends is a straight and level as the steepest gradient is 1.25 per cent, and the radius of bends is a straight and level as the s

fuction with it. This calls for substantial earthworks

Against the background to tunnelling, as shown by the two malaise hopes of, or even we sections of permanent way under a policy may well arise that maintaction between Hanover and end uncertainty and come to furburg and Mannheim and Stuttgart. About a third of the track passes

There are indications is fough tunnels and a further third runs pectations helped the Chief ough cuttings. A quarter is at ground crats to win so handsomely at el or on embankments. The remainand it is by no means income is on bridges. both the new Green minority for tunnels will naturally be a great new majority have carried is left to neighbouring residents; they destag a trend duting well be the sections that run through nt, are the sections that run through

That was when the results Christian Democrate began People who live near new sections of now all but gained them a smanent way now under construction majority. It was prompted in understandably worried about the rejection of the 1968 unrest in trains travelling at 250kph are Greens are the heirs. DR to make.

The challenge to establish the Bundesbahn has commissioned that the Greens represent is fall extensive noise survey and ruled that only one the country fact. It is established areas trains are not to time other issues, such as the control of the state of the economic that is about 15 decibels less than the ing the budget and realigned the city traffic can reach, and a reductive system, are likely three decibels is substantial more handle.

That is not as much as to start perceived noise decibels less is mountainous problems on the mountainous problems on the by people subjected to it to be horizons of world trade and the previous noise level. nul relations.

a matter of principle every effort But that does not absolve been taken to ensure that the new of their responsibility to be seen taken to ensure that the new of their responsibility to be seen taken to ensure that the new of their responsibility to be seen taken to ensure that the new of their responsibility to be seen taken to ensure that the new of their responsibility to the seen taken to ensure that the new of their responsibility to be seen taken to ensure that the new of their responsibility to be seen taken to ensure that the new of their responsibility to be seen taken to ensure that the new of their responsibility to be seen taken to ensure that the new of their responsibility to be seen taken to ensure that the new of their responsibility to be seen taken to ensure that the new of their responsibility to be seen taken to ensure that the new of their responsibility to be seen taken to ensure that the new of their responsibility to be seen taken to ensure that the new of their responsibility to be seen taken to ensure that the new of their responsibility to be seen taken to ensure that the new of their responsibility to be seen taken to ensure that the new of their responsibility to be seen taken to ensure that the new of their responsibility to be seen taken to ensure that the new of their responsibility to be seen taken to ensure the new of their responsibility to the seen that the new of their responsibility to be seen taken to ensure the new of their responsibility to be seen taken to ensure the new of their responsibility to the seen taken to ensure the new of their responsibility to be seen taken to ensure the new of their responsibility to be seen taken to ensure the new of the new of

out wherever the noise limit is ex-led embankments must be raised Politics itself alone can be challenge to itself, by dealer dissatisfaction that has prompt walls built to ensure soundproofing

challenge to itself, by dealer walls built to ensure soundproofing dissatisfaction that has prompt dicient to keep within the limit.

To quote educationalist Hard fainly conservative protest groups the hentig the political system to been set up by residents along the being the res anonyma it has a proposed to and start being the res publications of the permanent way to be: a matter for the entire product.

Hermans Residents built to ensure soundproofing walls built to ensure soundproofing dicient to keep within the limit.

To quote educationalist Hard fainly conservative protest groups to been set up by residents along the apposed to and start being the res publications of the permanent way to be: a matter for the entire project.

Tamm, a village in Württemberg, is a in favour of excase in point. Part of the track is to be tunnelled there, the remainder to be a

Residents are clamouring for the entire section to be tunnelled. They argue that the land through which the permanent way is to pass is good farmland and that a tunnel would result in no loss of acreage.

Bundesbahn planners are particularly proud of the limited space needed by the new track in comparison with other modes of transport.

A six-lane autobahn, including central reservation and hard shoulder, is 37.50 metres, or 123ft, wide, A canal in keeping with current European specifications is 55 metres, or 180ft, wide.

Twin railway tracks with overhead electricity masts on either side are a mere 13.70 metres, or 45ft, across.

What this means in practice is that the 327km (204 miles) of new track from Hanover to Würzburg would take up a surface area of only 1,055 hectares, or 2,637 acres, as against over 2,300 hectares, or 5,750 acres, of land the proposed new Munich airport would en-

Opponents can use legal procedures to challenge only sections of the route. The project as a whole can only be delayed, not brought to a complete halt.

But basically they are opposed to the construction of new sections of railway because they feel the railways as a whole are outmoded.

The trend is increasingly toward road transport in both passenger and freight traffic, they argue, so expensive new railway projects are superfluous and a

Ecologists, on the other hand, are all

he Bundesbahn intends closing

effort to put a halt to its spiralling debt.

The board of the nationalised Bun-

desbuhn has announced two possible

plans. The most radical would involve

cutting manpower from 312,000 to

230,000 by 1987 and to 212,000 by 1990.

ke, speaking at the Hanover Fair, said

only swingeing economies could pre-

vent the Bundesbahn's annual deficit

from reaching DM 10bn by 1990 and ac-

cumulated debts from topping

He and his board, who have been at

the helm for just over a year, plan to re-

That shows, if anything, how limited

their options are. The raileays bear such

a heavy responsibility for maintaining

loss-making routes as a public service

that they have little or no leeway in

sort to the dubious economies of old --

sacking staff and closing routes.

which to emerge from the red.

DM90bn.

Board chairman Reiner Maria Gohl-

some routes and sacking staff in an

Sackings, line closures planned

in bid to cut huge rail debt

panding the public transport network, while Bundesbahn advertising is at pains to stress that the railways are the cleanest mode of transport available. Electric locomotives do not, it is true, emit exhaust fumes or other harmful substances en route. But the electric power they use is generated at power stations, and most of the Bundesbahn's power stations are coal-fired. Now that rivers, lakes and entire fortion the railways

can no longer make themselves out to be so innocent in environmental terms.

They could if they were to outstrip everyone else in fitting out their power stations with filters to prevent the release of sulphur into the atmosphere.

The Bundesbahn's energy use is hard to surpass. Passenger and goods traffic require only a third of the energy by rail that they need for transport by road.

The Airbus, which is so highly rated as an economic aircraft, consumes six times as much energy. The railways even outperform transport by inland waterways on this count.

Another argument opponents put forward is that high-speed trains merely zoom past without bringing the slightest

The more radical of the two plans is

to axe passenger traffic routes from

22,000km to 15,000km and freight

from the present 312,000 to 230,000 in

running losses could be limited to

DM5bn a year by 1990 provided Feder-

The less drastic of the two plans pre-

supposes a greater increase in produc-

des for annual closures of 2,000km of

passenger line, leaving 16,000km still in

Manpower would be cut by 10,000 a

Running losses might then be cut to

DM2.8bn a year by 1987 and to

DMI.8bn a year by 1990, with accumu-

lated debts totalling DM48bn and

Wolfram Weidner

(Aligemeine Zeitung Mainz, 21 April 1983)

year until 1987 and thereafter, until

and capacity utilisation. It provi-

al government subsidies were maintain-

ed at DM13.5bn per annum.

Bundesbahn manpower would be cut

Subject to these outs the board feels

routes from 27,000km to 20,000km.

1987 and 212,000 in 1990.

use by 1990.

1990, by 8,000 a year.

DM56bn respectively.

derstandably opposed.

ests seem to be fall- it's quicker to go straight through . . , rail tunnel being built by ing foul of pollu- the cut-and-cover system.

progress in transport technology to the

This argument is hard to refute. On the Mannheim-Stuttgart section, for instance, there will be only four points of contact between the new route and the

These will be the only junctions at which other trains can intersect with the new permanent way and reduce to some extent the time it takes to travel by rail from the surrounding areas to the builtup areas at either end.

Existing inter-city services no longer stop between Heidelberg and Stuttgart, so the new track will make little difference to connecting services.

That leaves the fundamental issue of whether higher speed and shorter travel times are worth the expense. All that can be said is that it will make an impressive difference between Mannheim and Stuttgart.

At present the permanent way twists and turns through hilly country and even inter-city trains take 80 minutes to cover the distance.

By the 1990s, when the new permanent way is in use, the time it takes will have been halved to 40 minutes!

That will make the Rhine-Neckar region (Mannheim and Heidelberg) virtually a part of Stuttgart's catchment area, while the time trains take from Hanover to Wurzburg will be cut by over an hour.

The aim is attract more passengers. It may work, although no-one can say for sure. If neighbouring France is any guide it should do so.

Since the introduction of super-fast rail services between Paris and Lyons the number of passengers is reported to have increased by 50 per cent.

The financial situation allowing, the two new sections of permanent way in Germany are not to be the last.

In the Upper Rhine valley the track between Rastatt and Basie is to be rebuilt, as further downstream is the section from Cologne to Koblenz.

But it will definitely be the 21st cen-Manpower cuts are a prospect to tury before trains reach speeds of which the railwaymen's union is un- 250kph on these routes.

Bernd-Wilfried Kiessler (Deutsches Aligemeines Sonntagablatt,



The environment and environmental A protection are issues laden with strong feelings.

Germans are more afraid of nature being jeopardised than they are of unemployment, war or a higher crime rate; 77 per cent put the environment at the head of their list of worries, according to an EEC survey last year.

But the expression given to this fear is generally uncertain, littery and shrill. The environment has emerged as a catchphrase in disputes between group egoists, party-political, tacticians and social strategists.

Given pride, prejudice born of ignorance and a Gordian knot of problems, it is hardly suprising that a number of civil servants have been sparing with information in compiling the first ecological inventory of the Federal Republic and West Berlin.

They would, for example, said nothing about foodstuffs analyses.

What comes as more of a surprise is the amount of information that was available about atmospheric pollution, noise, waterways, drinking water, the soil, waste, harmful substances in what we cat, and nature conservation.

Compiled by Federal and state government agencies, it has been collected and evaluated for the State of the Nation: its ecological state, that is.

This is the programmatic title of an environmental atlas that lists and illustrates the 26 worst environmental hazards as they occur in each Land and

The result is 180 coloured maps, charts and tables linking data, facts and analyses. Grades from 1 to 6 are awarded (as low as 7 in the case of environmental protection).

The average grade can then be taken

Meteorological stations

all over the world

THE ENVIRONMENT

Neuburg-Schrobenhausen goes to top of the class

the-road 3.0.

epidemic:

steel and masonry.

They are unsatisfactory in nearly all

other conurbations, including Ham-

burg, with 3.8, and Berlin, with 3.6. The

exception is Munich, with a middle-of-

The countrywide trends that can be

inferred from regional figures are by no

means entirely negative. The shortage

of oxygen that used to threaten rivers

and lakes with biological death by vir-

tue of a surfeit of sewage is on the de-

Sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere is likewise on the decline, although since

1970 three and a half million tonnes of

sulphur dioxide were pumped into the

air, from factory and power station

That corresponds to an annual pollu-

Sulphur dioxide, which is partly con-

verted into sulphuric acid in the atmos-

phere, is considered to be a principal

cause of acid rain and the tree death

It also accelerates the corrosion of

The atlas is first again to relate tree

deaths to the surface area of a given

More than 15 per cent of listed wood-

district that is listed as being woodland

land has been it in many areas, espe-

cially in the Ruhr, in the north-west of

tion equivalent to 62,000 freight cars of

as a cross-section of the area's performance, with less than 2.5 counting as very good and more than 4 as bad.

The findings are that the environment still in good shape in over half the country, the highest marks being scored by Neuburg-Schrobenhausen, a rural area in Lower Bavaria.

In roughly one in four of the Federal Republic's 238 administrative districts and metropolitan boroughs the state of the environment is either unsatisfactory or bad.

The worst marks are scored by two zities in the Ruhr, Bochum and Dort-

The ratings mustinot be overestimated, and not every missing item of information could be compensated for, but the first regional assessment of the environment is the most detailed and comprehensive there has ever been.

The grades are arranged in such a way that a single grade cannot blot an otherwise unimpeachable copybook. Neuburg-Schrobenhausen averages 2.1 despite to 6 for nature conservation.

At the other end of the scale Bochum averages 4.6 despite a faultless 1 for sewage disposal.

Environmental ratings are poor, as might be expected, in the industrial areas on the Rhine and the Ruhr. They are predictably poor in Frankfurt and Mannheim. But they are none too good in Nuremberg and Bonn too.

Baden-Württemberg, along the eastern border of the Federal Republic and in Schleswig-Holstein and Lower Saxony between the Weser and the Elbe, Last year 7.7 per cent of woodland in the country was damaged. Six pine trees out of 10 were diseased.

Alarming figures are given for heavy metal counts in soil, drinking water and Much more phosphates, fertiliser

containing cadmium, are used in Germany than in other comparable countries: 74kg per hectare per annum. About one per cent of drinking water contains more than 90 milligrams of ni-

trate all the year round. The WHO recommends a maximum of 45 milli-If there were as much lead in drink-ing water as there is in white wine it ought not to be touched with a barge-

Nature conservation proves inadequate as a yardsticki There isn't a single nature reserve in the country that complies: with international requirements

Nine out of 10 of the PedanTHE ARTS

reover, no larger than a trio of the pitches, or less than 200 hetan Meet Jean Harlow and the Beatles
This area, equivalent to 300 Meet and the Beatles co-systems will function,

About five times more landi ed by asphalt and concreted in Gormany than is listed as a ...

the violet brim of her hat, an en-Now the ecological hazarding tooth-paste smile from the pic-stood up and been counted the smirrored frame. of a shortage of alarming in the Kay, with a neat hair-do, dri-unsatisfactory states of alarming for the daringly from London to New

The atlas deals with the min the Tower Bridge to the Statue of ground water is used, radialized the Tower Bridge to the Dialection ground water is used, radialized by the open air and in people from Adolf Kaiser greets us with his lung and stomach cancer frequently wrestler's arm, Irish Lord X traffic density, the quality of through a threatening mask, and the area of space available ked Zebra Kid has added his auto-

The data compiled, analysis the space is still empty where their Koch, the scientific journalis, the space is still empty where their Koch, the scientific journalis, the space is still empty where their koch, the scientific journalis, the space is still empty where their dature should be.

Fritz Vahrenholt, a senior offici journalist count between the senior offici journalists on their proud ties. Children fairs, cannot lightly be dismissed reading comics. Alice looks out They are both keenly interest in behind the looking-glass.

Vironmental affairs and were the painter himself wears a jeans suit in 1978 of a report entitled of presents the buttons on his chest as abberall (Seveso is Everywhere). There is no mistaking their stiania, the fairy queen, fills her lap commitment, which at times are fedalsies and Montgomery Clift danomotional tinge, as when they in front of pillars which have

amotional tingo, as when the in front of pillars which have trees suffering from starvating imbled.

taking along mementos ranging

Egmont R. Koch and Fritz Vahre see we find Elvis and Brigitte Bar-Lage der Nation, Umwelt-Atles de Si. Frank Sinatra, Bo Diddley, rock (State of the Nation, Environmental states, Bo Diddley, 100k (State of the Nation, Environmental states, film stars, badges, sticture Federal Republic, Data, Analysis, kitsch postcards, quotes from the sequences,), published by Geo of world, bits of reality, painted, stuck-Jahr Verlag, Hamburg, 484pp, put linds from a mass culture, which is nown and vet alien to us. own, and yet alien to us.

Rhine as the eternal German ike, an English artist born in 1932. to the topsoil as longeusfering is a world of bizarre and threaten-

The text, detailed and some function.

by telling colour photos, it may be Kestner Society in Hunover is derstandable without oversimply menting an exhibition of Blake's Before publication the subsets.

and encouraged a number of builthe size of the exhibition has been tere and local government of the ideam in comparison to its presentation of which it can be accused a good move. It could well be dubbed to the pictures, collages and drawings Book, drawing a comparison of picting the fifties and sixties are coracy and information with Manifelt, varied and exude an amazing white books, black books, bit whites:

and the like,

The difference is that the day from London to the countryside, mental atlas was published as to the academic painting tradition vernment initiative but on a country the 19th century, are just as probletion of journalistic and scientific it as are Blake's most recent paintive. It is published for Geo published are literally left upon—and anyone who has seen from the latter are (still) only fragments, detail were lavished on it can be latter are (still) only fragments, detail were lavished on it can be completed during the mend it with a doubly easy coster line years; a more sceptical than op—Alexandel and once again underlines what

and once again underlines what Blake stated in 1967: "I tend to tise the art of "not-going-alongsometimes unconsciously."

"crowd," which takes up the (older) part of the exhibition, eased to exist for some time. op art as an English phenomenon,

more complicated and multilayerthen its American variant, a style chi was developed in the wake of munication theories.

revolutionary, often highly ironic on against fixed positions in Brian together with a mixture of reon and admiration with regard to new consumer paradise of the fifh for all the advertising which came from the USA, for all the stars and

m Harlow smiles out from under the consumer goods, which both became items of mass production.

in the Peter Blake wonderland

Pop art in Britain was very fast to increase awareness of mass culture, mass media and everyday myths, sweeping aside the barriers between "advanced culture" and subculture, between the banal and the artistically beautiful.

Pop art in Britain took an intelligent course of development, incredibly sensitive to the artistic changes in the mood of the period.

Peter Blake, as an art student in London (he was once in the Royal Air Force), was one of the first artists to take a closer look at the roots and effects of trivial art:

"I am trying to find the technical means of regaining the authentic feeling of popular art." Blake was a loner, an artist with a

particular preference for painting children, the circus, wrestlers and striptease dancers. He was attracted by myths, rock music, for example, because it was

popular, even though he preferred jazz However, he never turned into a

myth himself as did Andy Warhol in New York He saw himself as a "fan of the legend not of the person" and never saw

Elvis Presley, even though he was a recurrent theme in his works. He once said: "What I do becomes popular art." And so he transposed his artistic

yearnings for the world of stars and the small and cosy world of privacy into his traditional way of painting.

This often brought about problems: the tangible additions, the unfinished sections, the blurred zones, naive techniques of composition and the ironic imitations of reality.

Imitation is the key to this artistic

tion of entertainment and reflection to be found in Blake's works, Ail is imitated: the lockers, the pinboards, the heardings. For example, in one of his main early paintings, the bulcony picture completed between 1955-1957, there are imitated hints of fine art (Manet, Matisse), of magazine front pages, of Elvis buttons, of

souvenirs, of corn-

flake advertising Blake's Jean Harlow and last! but not least of the royal family waving on the balcony, the inspiration for the picture's name.

Pictures within a picture, on various levels, have been included in the paintng and child-like figures are exposed to ill these pictures in the painting itself.

The series of imitations could be continued: from the puffed-up postcard couples. Alice in Wonderland to the more recent fairy queen or the almost exact, cold and even rigidly painted meeting between Blake and Hockney, which follows along the lines of Courbet's famous painting "Bonjour Mon-slour Courbet", completed in 1854.

Blake has therefore taken the great French painter to Hockney's Californian home and the question could be asked whether this twofold excursion is not just an escape.

For Blake is an eccentric and outand-out British in character, at least in world and is a prime factor in the ap- the eyes of continental Europeans: a

person whose passion for collecting various items seems endless.

Blake is almost too child-like to be seen capable of the ironical detachment so readily attributed to the British, "

And yet he is characterised by that which is so appealing about eccentrics: they are loners, with a feel for the comical and crazy, the cryptic, the ambiguous, for the lousy pub; atmosphere and the delightful atmosphere of tea

Lowis Carrolls' Madhatter in Alice in Wonderland got lost in time and time stood still: six o'clock, tea-time.

The beholder of Blake's early paintings, would also like time to stand still, to be able to remember and recognise the freshness of those days. And yet this is not possible.

Times have changed, the painter himself has changed, and has moved on to more uncertain terrain. Ursula Bode (Hannoversche Allgemeine, 28 April 1983)

Botched translations or not botched? That's the question

here are times when one is just left speechless. One occasion was during the opening event at this year's Annual Shakespeare Convention in the theatre of Darmstadl.

A venerable, elderly gentleman said all modern German translations of Shakespeare were "botched."

He appealed to German theatre directors to stop playing to the gallery in Shakespeare's name and start "playing

This hackneyed and meaningless appeal has a familiar ring to it.

It seems that every time's crude word is spoken on stage or a clown pulls down trousers exit doors are slammed in the auditorium and there are cries to the tune of "I'll not have anybody spoil my Shakespeare!". The state of

The fact that such biassed hypersensitivity was to be heard during such a top-class : convention of the German Shakespeare Society West and was then greeted by mumbling approval would unfortunately seem to support fears that the attempts to "clear up" and "loosen up" our theatre over the past 15 to 20

years have not had the desired effect in the opinion of most of the theatre-going audience.

Prejudices would seem to have increased rather than decreased. This year's topic for discussion was

Translating Shakespeare. - Playing Shakespeare."

Two men involved in the practical

side of theatre put forward moderately worded and clever arguments supportfair share of modernity in d with Shakespeare productions.

Shakespeare translator Frank Gunther from Wiesbaden emphasised in a cleverly and casually improvised paper the necessity for both first-class knowledge of the English language and for a definite feel for current developments

in the "target language."
This does not of course mean that Hamlet is going to have to sound as if it were written by Kroetz.

Yet the "poetlelsm" of the romantic Schlegel-Tieck translations does not correspond to today's demands on language.

The translator is continually faced by

the difficulty of bridging the gap between the current lack of interest in innguage and the love of the abundant use of language in Shakespeare's times.

Yet even if it is taken into account that language has lost a great deal of its differentiating ability, the persons on stage must use words and sentences actually used and above all understood in the modern world. in the state of the state

Eike Gramss, theatrical director at Darmstadt's state theatre: underlined the need to take the present situation into consideration when dealing with the texts written by the Elisabethan playwrights of real sole new paradists of

The interest in older pieces, Gramss points out, is connected with the longing for that which is different, alien, for the impetuous solf-fulfilment of the Re-: naissance Titans.

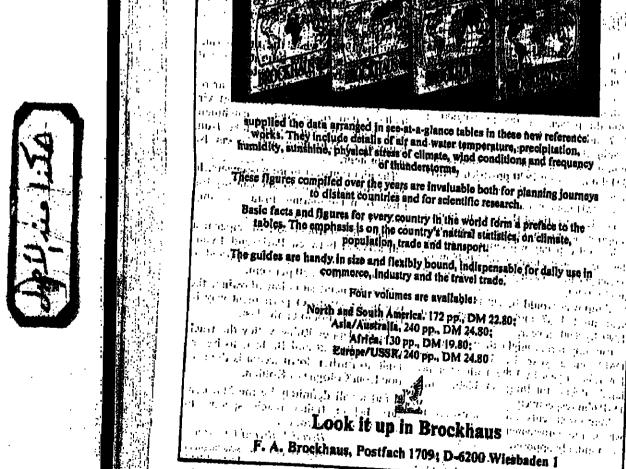
The world of a director who has to deal each day with red traffic-lights and energy-saving is so different from the cosmos existing in Shakespeare's plays.

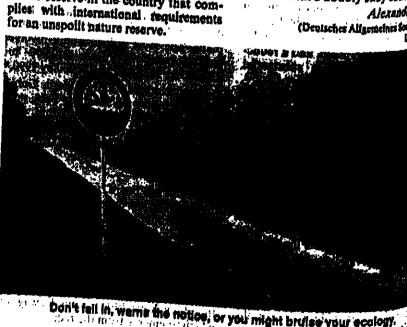
"We'd never get a rehearsal done if the actors weren't allowed to include their own feelings and experiences."

Professor E. A. J. Honigmann, of Newcaitle upon Tyne showed the extent to which problems of text criticism can affect translation and theatrical production to the transfer of the production of

His paper on the "Uniqueness of

Continued on page 12





and the like,

Don't fell in, werns the notice, or you might bruise your ecology.

of fighting cancer.

says the number of cures is too

These had been almost complete-

elected until now both in research

help patients in "as non-poiso-

a new society has published news-

appeals. It has included a bank

e appeal comes from Heidelberg.

thus sees yet another alternative

is field of medicine extend its repu-

appeal is signed by Albert

to himself as the president of the

h is primarily involved in the pro-

oth signatories are interested among

Was creignet sids in Deutschland? Wie sieht Deutschland die Welt?

Antworten auf diese Fragen gibt ihnen Die WELT, Deutschlands große, überregionale Tages- und Wieterhaltweitung

Que se passe-1-il en Allemagne? Comment l'Allemagne régarde-1-elle le mende?

Vous trouverez les réponses à ces questions dans DIE WELT, le quotiden allemand indépendant, supparégional ai économique.

Como vê a Alemanka a mundo?

O que é que acontece na Alemanha?

GmbH company in Heidelberg,

ons, is a co-signatory.

cer Prevention Society.

t number in the hope that it will

eded as orthodox medicine re-

practical application.

The organ rolls back on the crest of a crescendo

The organ has been called the Queen 1 of Instruments. It is over 2,000 years old. It and organ music are currently on the crest of a wave of fresh and unexpected popularity both in Europe and further affeld.

Up to 4,000 people are reported to be attending Sunday organ concerts at Notre Dame in Paris, while in London businessmen are going to City churches to listen to lunchtime recitals.

In Italy a remote mountain village has become a place of pilgrimage for music-lovers on account its organ.

But the pilgrim's progress from the pipes of Pan in Ancient Greece to the ornate instruments of the Baroque and the modern organ has taken time.

Organ-builders are architects in wind. channels, wood and metal and repositories of know-how ranging from craftsmanship to art and from manual to musical skills.

Theirs is a combination virtually unrivalled by any other trade. Every organ is unique, a reflection of the individual and the personality of the organ-builder whose brain-child it was.

He first had the idea of the sound he wanted to create. He put the idea into practice. He was responsible for the complicated details.

"There is nothing from the assemblyline," an organ-builder once said, emphasising the craftsmanship, the immediate contact with the materials and the unique importance of each part and of

Building organs is said to be a dying craft, and it is clearly true that in an age that is not given to siring complex and distinctive personalities substantial changes are inevitable in organ-build-

Yet the organ-builder must still combine a complex bundle of properties and abilities. So workshops must select their staff and trainces with care.

Continued from page 11

King Lear" began by looking at the special importance of Lear within Shakespeare's canon of tragedy and at the emblematic nature of the play.

Honigmann then referred to the Lear texts written in Shakespeare's time to question the common opinion that Lear's "good" daughter, Cordelia, dies in the final scene,

The interpretation of this part of the play is of vital importance for its production on stage,

Professor Kurt Otten, who lectures in Heldelberg, was the first to wander into the the realms of philology, talking on the "Illusory Nature of Love in Shakespeare's Works."

covers the evaporation of the idealistic left entirely to his own must principle of love, which had ever since Petrarca been so common in the literature of the time. 🦠 -

So the lyricist and poet Shakespeare did eventually come into his own in Darmstadt.

However, attention mainly centred around the man of the theatre.

A doyen of the stage then had the final word. The two-and-a-half day event was rounded off with a new production of King Lear by Gustav Rudolf Jens Friederiksen

(Aligemeine Zeitung Meinz, 27 April 1983)

The best-known organ workshops in Germany are in the south, the southwest, the north and Berlin, also in Potsdam and Frankfurt/Oder in the GDR.

A high degree of craft skill must be accompanied by a subtle musical and artistic perception, a feeling for tone and quality and the ability to grasp and produce ranges of sound.

The master-builder must also have an overview of the organisation and construction, the ability to convert a feeling for space into acoustic expression.

He must have sufficient imagination to strike a balance between sound and interior architecture and be at home with figures to draw up scales.

So how do you set about becoming an organ-builder? "Child's play," says one master-builder. That's what it was in his case.

As a child he was delighted by organ pipes and he made organ-building his profession via practical work in organ maintenance and repair.

One of the most successful presentday organ-builders is Professor Karl Schuke of Berlin, who describes his apprenticeship in a brochure entitled Von der Freude, Orgeln zu bauen (On the Delight of Building Organs).

Alongside the technical training he spent three and a half years learning the craft. It can be anything up to 10 years. "You can be as deeply in love with an organ on completion as you can with a woman," he says.

He refers to the many parts played in the present day by these wonderful, powerfully-sounding instruments, to use his turn of phrase.

For decades organ music had been associated with the feeling of solemnity, with religious music and the cierical en-

Nowadays modern composers such as Penderecki and Ligeti were writing works for the organ that wre performed in concert halls.

Professor Schuke has built organs for concert halls in Tokyo and for the Berlin Philharmonie, while his brother, working at the old Potsdam workshop, has built organs for the Moscow conser-

Potsdam has also built organs for Vilna, Gorki, the State Music Institute in Alma Ata, and for Sofia and Cracow. Berlin, like most other workshops, is mainly patronised by the churches,

The crowning glory of organ-building is intonation, which is usually carried out where the new organ is to be installed so as to take into account conditions in its acoustic environment.

Each pipe is cut and tuned in keeping with its sound character. This is the true In Shakespeare's later works, he dis-

The intonator must be able to play well and to improvise on the organ so as to demonstrate the new instrument in action.

Before designing a new organ the builder will usually take a look at the room in which it is to be housed. He will get the feel of the architecture and check the acoustics.

He will then set about designing the tone, the character, the disposition of the new instrument and deciding on the number of stops and the kind to be incorporated.

The scales of the pipework will also be arrived at in view of the loca- areas tion. At this stage (2) the design is just a 5:-4 jumble of figures. Each pipe is expressed in terms of

craftsmen. Turning four-millimetre organ pipe on a line azar lathe is a work of caro too art that requires he actors great sensitivity. You work with copper, tin, zino and lead alloys. Stops in certain tones are made of wood. The foundry in which the metal is cast is as much a part of

electrician and the carpenter. The carpenter is needed to build the wooden framework for the organ. Even in medium-sized organs the framework is so large that you can climb around inside as if you were working down a mine.

Then comes the technology, which is needed to ensure that many of the functions are performed, such as the silder chest to supply the wind and the electrical equipment for the console of larger

Then there are the manuals and the pedals, the array of stops, the action, the furniture, the couplers and the

Last but not least, there is the organ front, which gives the entire instrument architectural shape, serves the purpose of sound reflection and is invariably an expression of character.

Albert Schweitzer once said that no instrument exercised such an influence on the player as the organ did and that the art of the organ was always a product of the organ-builder.

He gave the organ movement initial impetus that led to a change of style in Germany in the 1920s and 1930s.

A lighter, more transparent sound has since been preferred, and more smaller organs have been built, in keeping with today's mainly smaller churches,

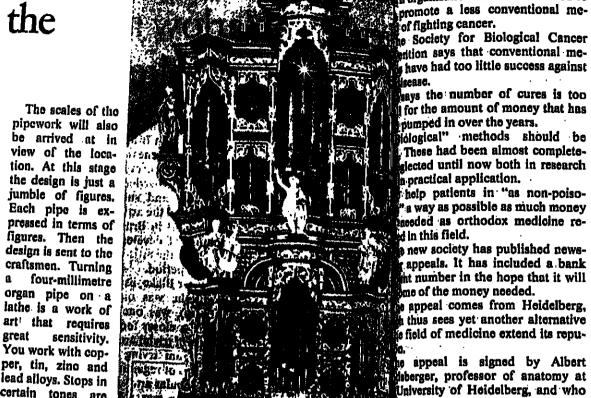
There have been other new developments, such as the music of Schönberg, Strawinsky, Hindemith and modern experimental composers.

Technical improvements have made it easier to make more accurate calculaling in design changes. In the 1970s the first organ designed with the aid of a computer was built.

Organs have since been built after consulting acoustics specialists at technical colleges. Organ specialists at acoustics departments have built experimental pipes to test their design con-

This technique may make organbuilding more expensive but at present it is, or so acoustics experts say, the only way to avoid inconsistency in tim-

Physicists say modern organs can be inconsistent in timbre, unlike the bal-



the organ-builder's This organ, built in Hamburg in 1567, was done un the and marketing of dry-cell preworkshop as the is now in Cappel, near Bremerhaven.

ance struck by organs built but things in a new cell preparation oque musters. the name of Resistocell, which conoque masters. What master-builders did as among other things freeze-dried

ago is now to be emulated by the tissue taken from unborning volume, echo and technical during the final quarter of the analysis during interaction taken period. analysis during intonatios. According to the Rote Liste issued by This used to be solely for the Federal Association of the Pharma-builder to judge, using his

hearing, but he can now be the task by technology. At the same time buildens

incorporating new tone map guns, using a concept drawn gunist and organ specials Schulze, a number of whose well-known in Germany.

Ilis concept is based on the un "artistic regular relations sound phenomena beam Other."

His yardsticks are immedia language, transparency of me mations, differentiation of we struction and colour of stops.

Pipes are intoned at full with ensures immediacy and plate tone. They are attached strip wind chest, with neither leads duits. Starts and stops can 🗷

On this basis registers with the narrow scales and high part-tob dividual stops have been dest handle the rich trebles in costs

Computer calculations and of teams of physicists are like;
a wedge between the musician artisan in organ-building.

That would mean the end of lectual unity of the work and a tor and of the singular individe the organ-builder's personally.

Such trends, with their program toward technical perfection, at] to bring about grave changes is fession. But they are very much in

with the times, given that every done in accentific teamwork masters of old seem to be a dy today.

Christa !

an organisation has been founded to promote a less conventional me-

e Society for Biological Cancer Group pushes 'biological' sition says that conventional meapproach to cancer for the amount of money that has

coutical Industry, this product, which costs DM 141.10 for a three-ampoule packet, serves as an "additional therapy n the treatment of cancer, to activate the body's own anti-tumour resistance and to stimulate the immunising sys-

The Society's committee also has as its members one male and one female internist, a further male internist who is known as a specialist for public relations, and a journalist.

On the scientific advisory board are Georges Fülgraff, formerly state secretary in the Federal Ministry for Youth, Family Affairs and Health and a former president of the Federal Health Office, where he was responsible for helping the law governing the manufacture and prescription of drugs overcome its first practical problems.

After his experiences with many controversial decisions on safety in the field of drugs, Fülgraff, who had had his initial training in conventional pharmacology, changed his attitudes.

He showed himself to be open-minded towards the pharmacoutical alternative scene made up of herbal therapists, anthroposophists and homoeopaths.

Maybe this new move just means carrying on from there.

The advisory board's secretary is radiologist, Karlheinz Renner, from the College of Medicine in Hanover, a man

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¿Cómo ve Alemania el munde? Usted encontrarà la contestación a estas progunta en DIE WELT, el diario alemán independiente.



who can quite fairly be categorised as a

supporter of "orthodox medicine" And his pugnacious colleague, Ernst Krokowski, from Kassel can be similarly categorised. In both West German medical journals and in public, he has repeatedly had some critical things to say about the findings made by conventional cancer therapy.

On the other hand, the name of Germany's most famous radiologist. Dr. Mildred Scheel, is conspicuous in its

The wife of the former Bonn president Walter Scheel prefers to stick to the more conservative methods, even though her cancer aid is certainly not just limited to the application of X-rays.

Also missing is the name of Dr. Veronica Carstons, the wife of President Karl Carstens, a lady who has very broad-minded ideas in the fields of medicine and science. She is convinced for example of the effects of the earth's own rays.

Frau Carstens has primarily dedicated her activities towards the field of multiple scierosis, which also needed V.I.P. patronage.

The society's new president has emphasised that it does not seek confrontation with the school of "orthodox me-

No-one really knows what the latter is anyway, and apart from the fact that outsiders would seem to like nothing more than to be welcomed back into its bosom there's not much to go on in the

way of clear critieria for definition. The society's intention is, in the words of Landsberger, "to extend conventional therapeutic methods (operation, chemotherapy and hormone treatment) by introducing biological me-thods, to provide an additional aid to persons suffering from cancer, particularly in cases where radiotherapy, chemotherapy or hormone therapy are not or no longer possible."

Landsberger feels that even at this stage many people could be helped by biological methods or preparations.

However, he admits that the surgeon is still essential and is likely to remain so for some time.

Radiation and chemotherapy are, depending on the type of tumour and how far it has spread, "essential complementary of even primary methods".

This is fully accepted by the society, which nevertheless regards "blological preparations and methods" as useful as part of an additional therapy. The fascination for the Greek bios

(- life) and the Latin natura (- that which has evolved from within itself) is, in today's industrial society, one of the when it comes to dissociating oneself from "artificial", "synthetic" or "chemical" products. Medicine is no exception. On the other hand, it may seem paradoxical that the highly effective cytostatic (= checks cell growth) chemotherapy makes use of Samuel Hahnemann's old homoeopathic principle; simila similibus curentur! (- like must be used to treat like).

Cytostatics used to fight cancer can in some cases lead to cancer themselves; the same applies to X-rays.

The radiation risk can be kept down to a minimum by careful procedure and avoiding unnecessary use of X-rays.

In the case of mammography, for example, there is hardly any risk involved, whereas the benefit of early therapy is considerable.

This was again clearly underlined recently during an international symposium held in Munich on the treatment of the small cancer of the breast.

Excessive and in many cases superfluous follow-up radiotherapy or chemotherapy can often, particularly if the doctor does not master these methods. bring about more damage than benefit.

The body's normal resistance is adversely interfered with.

For the doctors who side with the Society for Biological Cancer Prevention and who often more or less belong to sectarian groups this is a uniting factor.

They are primarily concerned with immunological questions in connection with the body's own resistance against

Josef Issels, the "cancer doctor from the Tegernsee" had his own ideas; he may have helped some but made others feel unsure.

Efforts to develop an immunisation therapy with the so-called BCG (tuberculosis) serum are of the same nature.

The French doctor Georges Mathé used such "immunising therapeutics", the origin of which is surrounded in secrecy, and is claimed to have cured several camcers.

However, due to a lack of exact data this has never been scientifically pro-

Enzymes, extracts from the thymus gland, mistletoe preparations and other plants have also been employed for si-

The scientific evaluation of the actual or alleged cures effected has up to now always been disputed.

The advocates of the "biological approach" have never really approved of he patient collectives drawn up by clinical pharmacologists on a quantitlative and statistical basis and in line with

random criteria. Now, however, Landsberger has announced that there will be "clinical studies", for example on the value of "biological back-up therapy" for radiotherapy and chemotherapy.

The term "controlled" has been omitted in this respect, which may put the clinical pharmacologists off such a

A further project will concentrate on those patients who at the time the operation was carried out showed no signs of secondary growths.

Landsberger on this point: "When the operation is carried out, micrometastasis already exists in a high percentage of cases. Here, the prophylactic chemothera-

py has not brought about the desired uccess... A prophylaxis should be tried out using certain biological prepa-What is more, the society has resolyed to do something which is already

being practised by regional cancer ald

societies, treatment centres and study-

groups supported by the Cancer Aid Fund: co-operation with family doctors. self-help groups and after-care clinics. The scientific basis for the "biologi-

cal methods" is a slender one. However, as herbal pharmacist Hildebert Wagner, who recently reported on proven effects of immunisation stimulation with the aid of fungus-based substances during the "First General Conference of Pharmaceutical Scientists" in Munich, points out, the approach adopted by such concepts is cor-

The possibilities of immunisation sti-Continued on page 14



During the seventies research into the parent-child relationship began to focus more and more of its attention on the importance of the father in the child's development.

It was discovered that fathers can be very successful "mothers" and that the children develop a close relationship to their father at an early age.

In fact, the behaviour shown by both parents towards the child is characterised by greater similarities than differen-

Again and again it has been confirmed that the behaviour of the father, in its complementarity to that of the mother in certain fields, is irreplaceable for the child's development.

There has been a definite shift in society's image of what a father should be

Today, fathers have more opportunity to establish a closer relationship to their children and if the mothers go out to work, which is the case for one in two mothers of children who go to school, they look after the children to a much greater extent than in days gone

Not only do they take care of them. but there is increased bodily contact.

Wassilios E. Pthenakis, a doctor, and Ronato Niesel and Hans-Rainer Kunze, both qualified psychologists at the Institute for Educational Research on Early Childhood in Munich, decided to carry out a detailed investigation into the role of the father in the child's deve-

The father already becomes an important figure during pregnancy and birth, for the more sensitively he reacts to the pregnancy, the easier it is for the mother to adapt herself to the situation.

The fears the mother may have when she is in labour and during the actual birth can be calmed by the father's sup-

However, it is still not clear whether the father's presence at birth makes it easier for him to get on with the child later on or whether the father who decides to witness the birth himself can be classed as a "good father".

Continued from page 13

mulation for treating cancer should be used in a "complementary and adjuvant (supportive)" way.

However, it's still early days for this particular field. Wagner therefore believes that such research projects should also be encouraged.

On no account, however, should the general impression be created that "all is needed is to live a more healthy life, change food habits and swallow a few herbal extracts to fight or even cure cancer in future.

The circle of scientists, practicians and laymen who in principle stand behind the aims pursued by the Gesellschast für blologische Krebsabwehr is a most heterogeneous one and it is still not certain to what extent agreement can be reached on which projects ought to be backed. '

The politicians in the previous SPD/ FDP coalition government were also aware of such "alternative" approaches to this problem.

However, a special work-group dealing with "unconventional methods for fighting cancer", set up as part of a "General Programme for Fighting Cancer", has not had much success in finding projects worth supporting.

The board's Secretary Renner does not want to see the emergence of any A commission set up by the German kind of competition to the Deutsche Cancer Prevention Society is in addition taking a closer look at "cancer me-Krebshille or other organisations. dicines of doubtful effectiveness".

CHILDREN

Discovery: father is quite a good mother

According to recent estimates, between 60 and 80 per cent of 'first-time' fathers decide to be present at birth.

If given the opportunity, fathers are just as willing and able to care for the newly-born child as are mothers.

A large number of studies on fathers, mothers and their newly-born children, carried out in the hospital during the first few days following the birth, have revealed that fathers behave the same way as mothers towards their children.

In fact, if both parents are present, the fathers devote more attention to the child than mothers.

Mothers certainly did better on one score: they smiled more often. If left on their own with the child.

both mother and father smiled a little less often and did not "question" the child as much as when both parents were together.

It was also observed that the nature and the extent of dissimilarities between motherly and fatherly patterns of behaviour changed after birth.

After three months, fathers were found to smile almost as much as mothers during their stay in the hospital. whereas after three weeks the latter touched the child's arms and legs more often than the fathers, who had done this more often in the clinic.

In the opinion of the scientists, it would appear that the parents learn a great deal from one another through the care, attention and stimulation they both give to their child.

Research findings would suggest that there are indeed greater similarities than differences in the behaviour shown by fathers and mothers towards their children, whether in their respective reactions to the child's screaming or in

It sets out to "compile a list of com-

search findings in each case,"

thods of treating cancer, was most tren-

chant in stressing his intention of seek-

ing "a link" to orthodox medicine and

in his opinion, the intended comple-

mentary methods of treatment aimed at

boosting the body's own resistance pro-

vide an opportunity for removing the

As Renner points out, this impression

has been created by the media and ove-

completely cured of their illness, the

often much longer than in the case of

other diseases which are not marked by

In selecting its projects, the Society's

scientific advisory board will base its

decisions on generally accepted scienti-

Wilhelm Girstenbrey

(Stadeutsche Zeitung, 21 April 1983)

ramphasised.

not "confrontation".

stigma surrounding cancer...

Many cancer victims can

the fatal odour of "malignancy".

fic criteria.

the nature and frequency of bodily con-

This cortainly contradicts previous assumptions.

Feeding would still seem to be Mum's job, and mothers pick up the child and hold it in their arms more often than fathers do, even if the child does not explicitly cry out for attention.

Mothers "talk" more to their bables, whereas fathers are more keen on visual stimulation, such as imitating the child's facial expression, for example.

An important difference, which has been confirmed by many studies on children between the ages of eight and thirty months, is the way in which mothers and fathers play with their children, an area in which there would yet again appear to be an outstanding complementarity.

When the father plays with the child, the emphasis is on physical activities, games in which there is plenty of movement and bodily contact.

Mothers use toys a lot more and 'playfully" talk to their children, It is also interesting to note that boys

and girls receive their intellectual stimulation from different games.

The intellectual development of the girls seems to be more linked to the language-based and intellectual stimuli from both the mother and the father, whereas the boys receive more intellectual stimuli from the father and are involved in more physical contact when playing with their fathers and mothers.

A further interesting finding is that the boys were more independent in

cases where both parents in a loving and warm-hearts prevention of war is the main deIn the girls' cases, more than and made by Roman Catholic required: they were more in the Federal Republic of Gerand sociable in the community in a peace policy paper published

of mother and father had form.

warm-hearted and compassion is the yardstick by which military the father had demanded suckey and armament should be judgdence at an early age.

The windows page.

The widespread assumption dustice Makes Peace.

mother is the first, and index stalls were outlined to the Press by person to whom the small child Höffner of Munich, who said has also been proved wrong.

Most studies would suggest a deterrent was not, in the long dren develop a bond to be a reliable means of preventing which is shown among out.

which is shown among others was permissible but by no the fact that children aged be merely a matter of military pre-and 21 months protest just these and capability, while the nu-about being separated from a deterrent could only be tolerated

thers as from their mothers.

In addition, studies indicate the aim of deterrence was to prebasis for the emergence of the twa, political and military leaders
tionship is formed much the beable to explain how such a straduring the second half of the twas to succeed in preventing war; his intention was credibly apparent

The preference shown by the the choice of armaments as a their fathers during the second the fact that 20-month old the ind the possible repercussions of fer to be held by the father the regic and tactical planning and of mother results, say the scient bon systems on the other side's settlement to be settlement to be settlement.

Finally, the importance of the deterrent strategy that departed for the child's development in the aim of preventing war wared by the effects of his absorbed outright condemnation. child, with the exact nature of the bishops list three criteria with fects depending on the specific the deterrent must comply to justicate the content was a comply to justice the determinant of the content was a content was a

The most detrimental effects as part of a war prevention stratchild, i.e. on the developme

mental abilities, are brought military options both existing and the father is absent due to diverge must make war neither easier opposed to absence caused by age nor more probable; gutions or the death of the fath only as many weapons may be dethis absence is all the wived as are needed for deterrence to mental, the earlier is occurrent war (and no more); child's live. The larger the sail and all must be reconcilable with efmily, the more pronounced the mutual arms limitation, arms remental effects.

Renate I. We then and disarmament.

(Lubecker Nachrichten whe bishops feel posed and freedom threatened from two quarters, the

threatened from two quarters, the R being totalitarian systems that dis-ard basic human rights in their own tres of influence and might; be pied to use their power to exert ideal influence or for blackmail and

he further threat to peace, as they now entering grammar schools, is that of an "arms escalation standards which would have page enormous stockpiling of nuclear L. is that of an "arms escalation their acceptance in such school conventional arms that might one as many fear, lead to the catastro-

MODERN LIVING

Bishops: 'nuclear deterrent no guarantee of peace'

ed by respect of human dignity and of

Defence was not solely, and not even primarily, a matter of security policy and a military contribution; it called mainly for a constant political, intellectual and moral dispute with the ideological foundations of Marxism-Loni-

Even so, this defence could not, for the time being, dispense with a military

Advance concessions must be taken

No state in central Europe could be defended in a nuclear war, agreed the second Berlin conference of East and West German writers.

But there is less agreement on other issues. In fact the meeting has an interesting background of discord.

Six weeks beforehand, the West German organiser, Bernt Engelmann of Munich, had difficulty in gaining reelection as chairman of the Writers' Association.: I

He was strongly criticised for the ex-clusive nature of the first conference, held at an East Berlin hotel in December 1981.

At his association's annual congress he was obliged to practise self-criticism and undertake "to exclude no-one from the peace debate and to set aside personal disputes and controversies."

The second conference, held at the Academy of Arts in West Berlin, provided him with an opportunity of honouring this commitment.

In 1981 he and GDR writer Stephan Hermlin succeeded, on the eve of martial law in Poland, in arranging a peace bid get-together of writers from both German states.

The West was represented by authors such as Günter Grass, Uwe Johnson and Peter Schneider, the East by Hermann Kant, Stefan Heym and Stephan Hermlin.

But it was an exclusive gathering at which, arguably, too much attention was paid to avoiding unpleasant on-

Hermann Kant of the GDR Writers' Association did not have to shake hands with Wolf Biermann, and Stechan Hermlin was spared an encounter with another former GDR writer.

On another occasion he had described emigres and expellees from the GDR

into consideration as a means of fostering confidence in international relations, but they must not jeopardise security or legitimate self-interest.

make any moves, even the smallest, that might make possible a sensible dialogue in this sector.

The bishops encourage politicians to

To the protest movements they have this to say:

society must not be jeopardised. Dem- rests." ocratically legitimated majority deci-

sions that can lay claim to right and justice deserve to be respected by Christians in particular.

Groups and campaigners who feel political decisions are wrong must constantly consider whether the methods of their objections or protests credibly testify to their Christian desire for peace.

"We appeal to them to choose methods of which they can fairly claim that they will remain non-violent, are committed to the basic values of Basic Law and will not lead to breaches of the law." A relevant point made elsewhere in the paper is that:

"Whether someone really wants to serve the cause of peace or has entirely different aims in mind can be seen from whether he speaks the language of peace or stirs up hatred and contempt "The internal and external peace of for mankind, pursuing egoistic inte-Rudolf Bayer

(Rheinische Post, 28 April 1983)

Writers meet again to discuss war

as being more talented at crime than at

This comment and its initial acceptance by Herr Engelmann triggered the crisis in the West German Writers' Association.

So it was understandable that a number of erstwhile GDR writers who now live in the Federal Republic preferred not to attend the conference despite having been invited.

It was attendance by invitation only again, although this time invitations were sent to ex-GDR writers Sarah Kirsch and Jürgen Fuchs.

Frau Kirsch was a former member of Herr Kant's executive committee, from which she was expelled. Herr Fuchs was a former convict in Jena, which is fast gaining a reputation as the centre of the peace movement in the GDR.

Both publicly announced that they would not be taking part, Fuchs because, he said, it was not open to all and Kirsch because she felt a peace debate in such exclusive surroundings was like an absurd talk show.

Their reasons were understandable but unwarranted as it turned out. The only absurdity at the West Berlin gathering was the assurances given by a number of Soviet delegates that there were no difficulties placed in the way of the peace movement in their country.

Participants from the GDR, even officials such as Hermann Kant, told a different tale. Stephan Hermlin was by no means alone in clearly expressing regret about measures against peace demonstratora in Jena.

Hermann Kant surprised the conference by approving a draft resolution by Günter Grass and Heinrich Albertz that included the declaration of principle that in a nuclear conflict no Central European state could be defended.

This agreement marks a new dimension in the Bast-West peace debate inasmuch as it clearly contradicts GDR Defence Minister Heinz Hoffmann, who quoted Jürgen Fuchs in declining to at-

The GDR, General Hoffmann said, did not share the view held even by progressive members of the peace movement, that in the nuclear age a just war was no longer possible.

It did not feel that a nuclear missile war was no longer a continuation of collics and the class struggle but merely a nuclear inferno and the end of the

No-one at the Berlin conference spoke in defence of this claim despite personal declarations on behalf of General Hoffmann as a former member of the International Brigades in the Spa-

If this basis for further talks between German writers is maintained there will have been progress that could have re-

Some have already been agreed. The next meeting is to be held near where Pershing 2 missiles are scheduled to be stationed in the Federal Republic.

At this gathering the writers will be abandoning pretensions to exclusivity in a hid to make their voices heard in the wider context of the West German peace movement

Hannes Schwenger (Nürnberger Nachrichten, 26 April 1983)

The pill puts headmasters' careers in jeopardy

monly used medicines, the positive offeet of which, however, in the treatment The birth-rate slump caused by the of cancer has not or not conclusively increased use of the contraceptive been established, as well as a list of the pill in the Federal Republic of Germuexisting experimental and clinical reny will leave many a grammar-school principal without the very basis of his Radiologist Karlheinz Renner from existence: pupils. Hanover, who favours the classical me-

Many schools are now making adventurous moves to make sure that their schools are not closed down by the education authorities due to the lack of

Some are drumming up support by putting forward educational arguments, others by simply laying on the coffee and cake.

It would be all too easy to dismiss all this with a smile, for after all no-one has any objections to more competition And parents are free to choose which

grammar school to send their children "survival period" for this disease is very to: the one which holds promise of the best standards or the one which has its own private beach on the Island of Sylt. However, the dangers are more

deeply-rooted. These new problems facing grammar schools as a result of the drop in the number of pupils may well cause the kind of damage similar to the changes in the quality of German secondary schools brought about by the educatio-

nal reforms during the sixties. Teachers complain more and more about the fact that some of the children

YCHIS BRO.

Along with the drop is a of war."
caused by the quantitatively with threats must be countered sieducational policies, which led threats, and mainly by political of Abiturenten (pupils who have in the bishops write, continuing as ed the final examination in the was:
mar school and subsequently of view of this continued threat
right to enter university), we add by totalitarian systems the public
faced by an additional deep selected a peace govern-

For a glance by the principals 220,000 suppliers of 75,000 products made in Germany's lead to another reduction in 1922. mands made on pupils, in an analysis get through as many pupils at And yet, the drop in the

provides the educationalists

opportunities. After the many years schools received substantial additional money, a stagnation respect and also a decline in ber of pupils could lead to com and thus standard-related. ments in Germany's grammar in

Those responsible are called beware of further quality loss. which we just cannot afford if the remain an internationally co Industrial nations.

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自然是自然的

Who manufactures what?

Find suppliers and products. send for quotations, compare prices, track down special sources of supply, cut costs by buying at lower prices. This is a reference work every

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